The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX. BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY MARCH 17, 1882. NO. 41.

"OLD HICKORY."

The Iroquois Club, of Chicago, Gives a Banquet on the Anniversary of His Birth.

Letters Received From the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Bayard and Ex-Gov. Seymour.

T. C. Power, "Benton Line," Has the Lowest Bid for Missouri River Transportation.

It is 18.7 Per 100 Pounds Per 100 Miles, and Insures all Business From Bismarck.

A Barge Containing 60 People Swept Down the Raging Mississippi and Wrecked.

River Transportation.

ST. PAUL, March 15—[Special]—The lowest bidder for the transportation of government freight on the upper Missouri river, was Thos. C. Power of the Benton line of steamers. His bid was eighteen cents per 100 pounds, per 100 miles, from Bismarck. The lowest bid for Glendive is over double this rate. This insures all the river business for Bismarck.

THE BIDS.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—[Special.]—The bids for transportation on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers and wagon routes in Montana and Dakota were opened to-day at noon by Chief Quartermaster Myer. No awards were made, but it is presumed that Evans gets the wagon transportation, and Charles the river between Yankton and Bismarck; T. C. Power between Lincoln and Benton, and Aiken, Glendive to Benton. Evans gave the ring a surprise on the wagon bid. The river men tried until this morning to make a pool, but they could not agree, so they bid independently. The following is an abstract of the bids: River transportation between Yankton and Bismarck, W. A. Spiking, 40 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles; Charles Wright, 25 cents; J. H. Charles, 20 cents; H. C. Akin, 50 cents; T. B. Coulson, 40 cents. Between Forts Lincoln and Benton, T. C. Power, 18.7 cents; H. C. Akin, 20 cents; T. B. Coulson, 15 cents from April 1st to July 1st, and and 30 cents from July 1st to October 25th. Glendive to Benton, T. C. Power, 40 cents; H. C. Akin, 50 cents; T. B. Coulson, 50 cents to June 15th, $1 to October 25th. Power's bid was for all points on the Missouri or none, and was not considered. Wagon route in Montana, J. W. Power, Benton, $1.95 for May, June, July, August and September, and $2.25 for October, $2.50 for November and $3 for December, 1882, $3 for January and February, and $2.50 for March 1883. F. J. Evans, Sioux City, $1.72 to $1.80 in 1882, and $1.79 to $1 for 1883. W. G. Conrad, Benton, $1.75 to $2.75 for 1882, and $3 to $2 for 1883. C. A. Broadwater, Helena, $1.60 to $2.50 for 1882, and $2.50 to $2 for 1883. Route in Minnesota and Dakota—F. J. Evans, $1 to $1.40 for 1882 and $1.40 to $1.75 for 1883.

A Good Word for "Old Hickory."

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Iroquois club gave a banquet to-night, the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson. The following letter was received from the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden:

Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y., March 11, 1882.—GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter conveying me an invitation to attend the banquet of the Iroquois club in Chicago on the 15th inst—the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson, and to respond to "The Lost Democracy." It will not be practicable for me to be present with you on that occasion, but I cordially sympathize in the homage which you propose to pay to the memory of the great soldier-statesman. He represented the exultant nationality of sentiment which had always characterized the democracy, and he manifested in great public crises his own inexorable determination to maintain the territorial integrity of our country and the indissoluble union of the states, and he likewise represented the beneficent Jeffersonian philosophy which prefers that nothing shall be done by the general government which the territorial authorities are competent of doing, and nothing by any governmental power which individuals can do themselves. The great contest of his administration arose out of his efforts to withhold from congress powers in derogation of the rights of localities and of individuals, as well as of the constitution. I well remember that in the debate of 1832, on a vote to recharter the bank of the United States, Mr. Webster with all his eloquence denounced and deplored the spectacle of the executive disclaiming the power and dismantling the government of which he was the head. The overgrowth of abuses and arrogation of authority which have distorted our political system, would have seemed fifty years ago when the debate occurred, as incredible to Webster as they would to Jackson. The government can never be restored and reformed except from the inside, and by the active, intelligent agency of the executive. We must hope that Providence will in its own good time raise up a man adapted and qualified for the wise execution of this great work, and that the people will put him in possession of the executive administration through which alone that noble mission can be accomplished, and the life of our political system be preserved and reinvigorated. Your fellow citizen, SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Senator Bayard also sent a letter, regretting his inability to attend.

Gov. Horatio Seymour's letter reviewed the history of the Iroquois club, and congratulated the club on its name, but did not discuss politics. Gen. Hancock, Gen. McClellan, S. J. Randall and many other prominent democrats also sent letters.

Incredible Cruelty at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The crew of the ship Gatherer, which recently arrived at Wilmington from Antwerp, have brought complaint against Captain Sharks, Chief Mate Waltz and Second Mate Curtis, alleging that the most incredible atrocities were perpetrated on the crew while at sea. They report that one sailor named Morge, to escape abuse, suicided by jumping overboard. Third Mate Drlscoll corroborates the story of the sailors. The authorities are now looking for the guilty parties. Waltz left the ship at Wilmington and shipped on the Imperial for Queenstown. Extradition will be invoked in his case. Curtis is hiding in the city. An officer is on watch to capture the captain.

A Terrible Incident of the Flood.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—John Cain, a live-stock dealer of this city, has just returned from down the river. He says he was informed that when the levee at Rivertown broke a barge, upon which some sixty persons had taken refuge, was swept away by the raging current, and at the time he passed that point there had been no tidings of it. It is believed the barge has been dashed against trees in the swamp and broke to pieces, and those on board drowned.

Excursion to California.

Arrangements have been perfected for a great and popular excursion to California. The party will be composed of ministers, educators, scientists, business men, health and pleasure seekers. They will leave St. Paul May 7th, by special Pullman palace cars, via the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad to Kansas City; from there the route will be via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railways to San Francisco, returning via the great Central and Union Pacific roads to Omaha. The party will visit, among other things of interest, the mines of New Mexico and Arizona, the city of Santa Fe, the Las Vegas hot springs, the orange groves of Los Angeles, San Diego, the ghastly, gurgling geysers, the stately "sequoias" or big trees, Yosemite Valley, San Francisco and Salt Lake City. At San Francisco the party will disband and return home at pleasure within the limit of the ticket, ninety days. On the outward trip a daily paper will be published, a union church organized, with a pastor and choir, a scool of sciences established, and each day at 11 a. m., in the "Temple Car" prepared for the occasion, able papers will be read, lectures delivered, followed by discussions. The details for this, the greatest event in the history of American travel, will be perfect and everything first class. Hotel rates and prices of detours will be greatly reduced. The price os a round trip ticket from Minneapolis will be $153.20. Those wishing to join the party should address at once with stamp, "Manager of California Excursion," lock box 119, Minneapolis, Minn., and receive in due time full particulars.

What We May Expect.

Prof. Vennor, the big western medicine man, don't intend to break the river up in this section until after the first o next month. According to his medicine we are to have our winter during the coming two weeks. Here is the way he ships it up to us.

Third week—Cold and stormy generally, with heavy snow-falls. Cold dips east and west, and in all likelihood snow or rain and blustery weather as far south as Washington, D. C., with abrupt changes.

The 17th and 18th may not be particularly stormy days. Cold weather in the northwest this week.

Fourth week—Blustery and stormy weather and snow-falls in many sections west of Chicago and westward, about entry of week, or 20th and 21st days.

Milder weather on and after the 23d day, with rain and sleet storms of frequent occurrence in most sections.

After the 26th—Snow storms probable to westward and high winds through Canada, accompanied by heavy snow and rain falls, particularly about the 28th and 29th.

The month, however, will probably close generally mild, with indications of a calmer period.

LET every farmer plant a patch of amber cane is the advise of a territorial contemporary. It is peculiarly adopted to the soil and climate of Dakota. It grows to a fair crop even in dry weather, and the glazed blades are seldom attacked by the grasshopper. The sirup, when properly made, is far superior to any of the adulterated articles now offered for sale under gilded names. The day is not far distant when sugar and sirup will be exported from Dakota. At least one refinery will be built the present season.

THE NEWS.

The Lowly and Despised Heathen Gets a Good Word From an Ohio Man.

He Argues that John Chinaman, Considering His Chances, is a Pretty Decent Fellow.

Estimate by Senator Jonas of the Property Loss in the Flooded District.

"Grand Bounce" of Freight and Passenger Conductors on the Union Pacific Road.

The "Lightning Yankers" in Cincinnati—Victoria Expresses Gratitude to the People.

A Champion of the "Heathen Chinee."

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the house to-day, Page of California, said that if he could call the bill up to-morrow, he would demand the pension question at 3 o'clock. If he could not obtain the floor to-morrow, he would call the Chinese bill at 3 o'clock Saturday.

Taylor, of Ohio, said his objections were many. The first was that the bill was brought upon congress and forced upon congress by passion and prejudice, and that kind of prejudice which was most difficult to remove and more dangerous in character than any other kind that ever had or ever could take possession of the human heart—race prejudices. He opposed the bill because it was unnecessary, and being unnecessary, dangerous—unspeakably dangerous. Gentlemen were opposed to the Chinese because they were diseased, and it was said they did not love the same religion as ours. In California ministers of the gospel and followers of Jesus Christ asked that the heathen be sent away from their churches. There was a time when the religion of the cross seized the thunderbolt from the hand of the Olympian Jove, but to-day it cowered and begged to be helped from the power of the Chinese joss house, surrounded by lepers such as the Savior cured. It was said they were foul and loathsome, and filthy. He did not know about that, but he knew it is true that in San Francisco they lived in Chinatown, huddled together. They lived where there was little or no sewerage or water privileges, taxed for policing and cleaning streets which were never policed or cleaned. Under the circumstance he believed they were more cleanly in their personal habits than any other laboring people in the country. It was admitted they were industrious as no other people are. They were frugal as no other people. They worked early and late. They worked always. If men in vice and degradation presented that aspect of civilization, then God had dealt differently with that people than with any other people he ever made. If the 100,000 Chinese in California had ballots in their hands he knew some men who would not vote as they do now. In this very city men had gone to the auction block and had been sold under the hammer, and their offense was that they belonged to an inferior race, and the old slogan was heard now and he met it as the people of his little corner of Ohio did, by saying that inequality of condition was no excuse for inequality of law. The republican party had been appealed to to throw aside sentiment. Others might throw sentiment aside, but the republican party was founded upon sentiment and could not throw it aside. The party which could find it equally easy to vote for Tilden and Greeley might possibly cast sentiment aside, but the party born out of slavery, born out of the principle of liberty in order to vote for this bill.

Taylor's remarks were received with applause.

The Great Flood.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, speaking in the senate on the levee question said that a rough calculation he had made showed the country in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana now under water or in danger of being submerged, produced in 1880 a total of 750,063 bales of cotton, the value of which, at ordinary market rates, $45 per bale, was $33,752,885. The area in Louisiana which will be submerged if the levees give way produced in 1881 crops amounting in value to over $22,000,000 in sugar, and over $5,000,000 in rye. The overflow now threatens the destruction of these. The possibility of raising cotton crops in the inundated fields would depend on whether the sufferers found bankers and merchants willing to give them credit after the loss of all their personal property and the devastation of their plantations. As to the sugar crop the water would cause its total destruction throughout the inundated region, as the effect of the water on the seed is such as to destroy not only the growing crops, but the possibility of a crop for the next two or three years, until the land shall be thoroughly replanted.

VICKSBURG, March 16.—A heavy rain with a wind storm occurred here about 8 a. m. The latest reports from Yazoo City state the river rising at the rate of twelve inches in twenty-four hours. Boats are saving all the stock they can get all along the river. Appeals are made for more boats, and more will be dispatched. The country in the rear at Mayerville is one sheet of water, and unless the river is checked that place will be entirely submerged. People at Duckport are in the upper part of their houses. Hope is yet entertained of saving Milliken's Bend although this morning the water was running over it at several points.

The Lightning Jugglers.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The telegraphers' convention to-day resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the best method of forming a national organization. After hearing the views of a majority of the delegates, the committee rose and the convention appointed a committee of five to draft a constitution in accordance with the views presented. The committee has already begun its labors. A night session was held, which was principally devoted to an interchange of views on disputable telegraph schools. The convention adjourned at 11 o'clock, to meet again to-morrow.

What They Want.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Three thousand working men participated in a labor demonstration to-night. Phillip Von Patten, of Detroit, was one of the speakers. Resolutions demanding that the labor union be legalized as a national department of labor; eight hours as a legal day's work; abolition of the contract system by the government; and compulsory education. The passage of the Chinese question by the senate was approved.

Illinois Flood Sufferers.

SPRINGFIELD, March 14.—Gov. Cullom today received an application from Shawneetown asking assistance for 5,000 flood sufferers in Gallatin county, and asking for 10,000 rations. The governor telegraphed the application to the secretary of war, and appointed A. K. Lowe and Chas. Carroll, of Shawneetown, commissioners to receive and distribute the stores.

Victoria's Gratitude.

LONDON, March 16.—The queen, in a letter to Sir Wm. Harcourt, says she was very deeply touched by the spontaneous outburst of loyalty and affection from all classes of the people, called forth by the recent attempt on her life. The queen prays God to continue to protect her for her people's sake, as he has hitherto so visibly protected her.

The G. A. R. at Duluth

DULUTH, Minn., March 16.—An application for the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in Duluth has been sent to headquarters with fifty-four signatures, and a request that the post be mustered on the evening of the 22d inst.

Murdered by "Kids."

GALVESTON, March 16.—A News Paris special says: Dr. S. W. Baule, living thirty miles north of here, was killed to-day by his step-son Robert Jones and his grandson Robert Love.

The G. B.

OMAHA, Neb., March 16.—A wholesale discharge of passenger and freight conductors on the Union Pacific railroad commenced to-day, and there is reason to believe before it ends as many as 160 will be laid off.

Picked Up at Sea.

LONDON, March 16.—The crew of an abandoned bark has been picked up at sea after being eight days in an open boat, and with only half a wine glass of water each day.

A Boom for the Sergeant.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Garfield club expect to secure 100,000 signatures to a petition asking President Arthur to pardon Sergeant Mason.

Murder at Fargo.

Fargo has had a genuine, premeditated murder. It occurred Wednesday night. From the Argus of the 16th we glean the following facts: J. H. Wheeland, a sewing machine agent of that city, had a dispute with E. Quinn, bar tender at the Grand Pacific about a bill. The bar tender struck the agent. It seems that at night Wheeland returned and engaged the bar keeper in a game of billiards, and when they were alone, turned loose on him. Quinn was found with his face in a spittoon. Wheeland gave himself up to the authorities.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—Flour in moderate demand; spring extras 4.25 @ 6.25; patent, 6.50 @ 750, Wheat unsettled and lower for future; No. 2 hard, 1.40; No. 2, 1.28½; March, 1.25; April, 1.35¾; May, 1.27; June, 1.25¼; July, 1.22; Year, nominal; No: 3, 1.06; No. 4, rejected nominal. Corn scarce; No. 2, nominal, 65½ @ 66; rejected and new 64. Oats scarce, firmer; No. 2, wanted, 42. Rye weaker: No. 1, 84; No. 2, 81¼. Barley firmer, more active: No. 2, fresh, 88; April, 83¾, extra No. 3, 77. Provisions higher.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat active; shade lower, No. 2 choice spring, 1.33¾ @ 1.16¼; cash 1.34 @ 1.34¼; March, 1.34½ @ 1.27¼ bid, May, 1.25¼, June, 1.21⅞ @ 1.27; No. 3 choice spring. 1.08 @ 1.08½; rejected, 80 @ 85. Corn unsettled, generally higher, 63 @ 65; cash, 63; March 63¼ @ 68; May, 67¾; June, 68⅛; July, rejected, 62⅝. Oats, fairly active, shade higher; 42¼ @ 44¼, cash; 42½, April; 45⅛, March; 44⅜, June; 41¾, July. Rye, steady, unchanged. Barley active and firm, 1.02. Pork active, firm and higher; 17.25 @ 17.37½ cash; 17.40, March and April; 17.50, May; 17.70, June; 17.87½ @ 17.90, July. Lard active, firm and higher. 10.65 @ 10.67½ cash; 10.67½, April; 10.82½ @ 10.85, May; 10.92½ @ 10.95 June; 11.05, July.

SIN AND CALAMITY

An Obnoxious Citizen of Dallas, Texas, Shot Through the Head and Instantly Killed.

United States Collector Davis Murdered in Cold Blood by Tennessee Moonshiners.

Four Towns on the Island of Costa Rica Totally Destroyed by An Earthquake.

A Revulsion of Public Sentiment Against the Late Sentence of Sergeant Mason.

Uncle Sam Feeding the Drowned Out Denizens of the Mississippi Valley.

Sensational Tragedy at Dallas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 14.—A Dallas special to the Gazette says the city was thrown into the greatest excitement ever experienced on a similar occasion at 1 o'clock this afternoon by the announcement that ex-Mayor J. M. Thurmond had been shot and killed in the county court room by Robert E. Cowait, a prominent lawyer. Thurmond was also a member of the legal profession, and about the most notorious character as a lawyer and local politician in the entire state. A bitter feeling has existed for nearly three years between the parties. Thurmond, about three years ago, was voted out of the office of mayor by the city council for lack of confidence, after a long and bitter struggle, in which Cowait acted as chief attorney for the city. At a special election following, Thurmond was a candidate for re-election and Cowait stumped the city against him, securing his defeat after a bitter contest. Since that time Thurmond has had many narrow escapes from serious personal violence on account of his bitter, venomed sentiment, and his violent expressions of hatred for his enemies and opponents has been growing worse during the present municipal canvass, Thurmond being a candidate for alderman from the second ward, and it is said, prompted bitter articles against Cowait and others in a new evening paper. The two met to-day in the court house, and afer an exchange of ugly words in which Thurmond appears to have been the aggressor, both men almost simultaneously drew their pistols, Cowait firing first, and the ball passing directly through his antagonist's head, blowing out his brains and causing instant death. Thurmond was well known throughout Colorado, California Montana and Texas. He was driven from Montana years ago because he was the legal defender of the road agents. He was a native of Kentucky, aged about 45 years. Cowait is a native of Atlanta, Ga., and is about 40 years old, and stands high at the Dallas bar. Fully 5,000 people passed through the court house to visit Thurmond's remains. Cowait was released on $20,0 bail.

Murdered by Moonshiners.

NASHVILLE, March 14.—A special to the American from McMinville says United States Collector J. M. Davis, the celebrated raider of moonshiners, was waylaid and killed this afternoon about three miles from McMinville. Thos. Victor, who was with Davis, says there were twenty men in the gang who did the shooting. The body of the dead officer was brought to McMinville this afternoon. The men were concealed behind an embankment of logs, covered with fresh cut cedar boughs, and were armed with guns and pistols, Victor, the companion of Davis, was riding by his side. Campbell and others were following a quarter of a mile back, when Davis was shot off his horse. Victor galloped back to the others of the party. Campbell and party coming up soon after one of the assassins ran out from the brush and put his pistol to Davis' head and shot. Davis' brains were shot out and three bullet holes were found in his body.

Feeding the Sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Gen. Beckwith has sent instructions to have the government steamer Gen. Barnard, the tow boat Coal Cliff, and the barges now being employed by the engineer corps at Keokuk, Ia., sent here at once. These vessels will be loaded immediately on their arrival with government rations, and sent down to distribute supplies to the flood sufferers. Secretary Lincoln telegraphed Gen. Beckwith that if he has not enough boats at his command, more will be provided.

Sunday Budge in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The Panhandle railroad will give excursion rates of two cents per mile, to all who will attend the convention called to meet at Columbus, March 23d, to take action in favor of the proposed law to close drinking saloons on Sunday.

An Awful Calamity.

PANAMA, March 14.—An appalling earthquake has occurred in Costa Rica. Four entire towns have been destroyed, and the loss of life is great. Human beings were swallowed up by thousands, and the destruction of property is widespread.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotian calls attention to the fact that the Bismarck TRIBUNE places the words North Dakota in its date line.

THE Mandan Pioneer man should place Rock Haven gravel in his hip pocket for ballast, lest he should go clean daft on the subject of Bismarck.

BUTLER B. STRANG having been confirmed United States marshal of Dakota, it is now reported that he will make his headquarters at Grand Forks.

THE city council met last evening and appointed judges of election and provided for a board of registration. A wise move and one that will be generally commended by our people.

JAMES J. Hill is one of the largest holders of Canadian Pacific stock. He is put down as a subscriber to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars. Through the efforts of his road a thousand people a day are pouring into Manitoba.

THE "corner" on wheat in Chicago will probably hold some time and a gentleman, now in Bismarck, who claims to be on the "inside," says he expects $1.50 will be reached and would not be surprised to see the figures $1.75 before the new crop is harvested.

GEN. WASHBU[illegible]'S bill for the sale of Indian lands is not intended to affect Dakota, but the pine lands of Minnesota. Mr. Pettigrew has introduced an important bill which if it becomes a law will provide for the support and civilization of the Turtle Mountain Indians and open their country to settlement.

THERE is considerable talk in relation to the city election which occurs three weeks from to-day, and among many there is a decided disposition to urge Capt. Wm. Harmon to permit the use of his name for mayor. The captain is a boomer and his election would, they believe, excite no business jealousies.

THE gentlemanly editor of the Fargo Argus having gone east for a few days, the d. f. left in charge speaks of the TRIBUNE as a "mendacious conglomerate establishment over on the banks of the Missouri," and proposes to "bet your sweet life" Fargo will "get there" on the capitol or any other scheme it undertakes to put through.

THE Chamber of Commerce considered many points of importance last evening in connection with immigration and other matters, and appointed a special committee consisting of J. W. Raymond, C. A. Lounsberry, Alex. McKenzie, F. J. Call and Geo. P. Flannery to prepare a statement of Bismarck and its advantages and present the same to parties in interest

MINNEAPOLIS is sensibly moving in the matter of pavements, and that mud-cursed city is in a fair way to present itself in a garb that it need not be ashamed of. Were the TRIBUNE in a position to reach the authorities of that city it would recommend concrete made of Dakota asphaltum and crushed Minneapolis lime-stone—a composition as smooth and clean as marble and as solid as rock, superior to the pavements in use in Washington and but little more expensive than the Nicholson pavements.

THE St. Paul Globe says: "Mr. Strang is the son of Rev. Francis Strang, formerly of Tioga county, New York, and is said to inherit those traits of character which contributed so much to the success of the private and ministerial career of his father. His early training will no doubt make him a valuable acquisition to the social and public life of Dakota. To go there as a politician, however, is like carrying coals to Newcastle. But to a man of God, Dakota presents both a wide and useful field of labor."

THE mayor has called a special meeting of the city council for Monday evening for the purpose of providing for the registration of voters for the coming city election. This is a wise move; one that can do no possible harm, and result only in good to the city. While the law may not apply to other than the regular biennial elections, if its provisions are applied to all elections, it cannot be said that there is a disposition to evade the law, besides some important question may arise when it would be worth everything to the city to have a government the legality of which is beyond question. As to the expense, almost any citizen would bear the whole of it rather than have the good intentions of the city questioned. By all means let the registration lists be prepared and posted strictly in accordance with the law. Fargo and other important points on the railroad are moving in the same direction.

TWENTY-SEVEN families have settled in the vicinity of Bismarck within the past month, and every one of them have come through the agency of the TRIBUNE or the work of the Chamber of Commerce. Another noticeable feature is the fact that on arriving at Bismarck, they have almost without exception called upon those advertising in the TRIBUNE to compare prices with their dealers at home. They become familiar with the names of our merchants through the paper, and justly conclude that the liberal advertiser is a generous and just man to do business with.

Two weeks before any general election. the registry law requires the board of registration to meet and make a list of the voters in each precinct, and post the same where they may be seen and examined by persons interested, and requires subsequent meetings for correction. There is a question whether this law applies to other than the regular biennial elections when a delegate in congress and county officers are to be voted for, but its object is well understood. It is to protect the polls from fraud, and the courts will doubtless hold that there can be no legal election held without the provisions of this law being complied with. It is sincerely to be noped that the city council will order the registration and take every step required under this law. No possible harm can result from it, and it will surely make stronger the action of our city government should they have occasion, during their term of office, to act upon any matter of great public concern.

IT seems to be generally conceded that the territory of Dakota will be divided this year, but despite the sanguine expectations of Delegate Pettigrew, the admission bill appears to have little hope. A special dispatch to the Minneapolis Tribune says: "A prominent republican member of the house says that it is a foregone conclusion that Dakota will not be admitted this presidential term. Colorado, admitted under similar circumstances, elected Hayes, and the democrats will filibuster and procrastinate so as to keep the bill from coming up at least until very late in the next congress. 'They may consent to the division and possibly to the admission to the lower portion, say along in 1883, as after the passage of the enabling act a year must elapse before the division or admission can be consummated. By that time the campaign will be out of the way and the republicans will be just so much lacking in numerical force,' said the congressman. 'I have been in the house long enough to know Sam Randall pretty well, and I think I can tell when he means business. The way in which he snapped out, 'I object,' when the bill came up, fully convinced me that he meant to oppose the bill at every turn.'"

THE Pioneer Press, speaking of railroad extensions in Dakota, says: "A Pioneer Press reporter buttonholed Mr. F. R. Delano yesterday and induced him to talk railroad a little. With the regular habit of nearly all the railroad men, Mr. Delano did not know anything, but in answer to questions about the proposed road from Grand Forks to Casselton, said the people there are anxious to have a road, with the hope that if they could get the project into shape, the North Pacific might take a share in the enterprise and send it booming. The people there are evidently acting on the belief that the gods help those who help themselves. Mr. Delano said he had no real knowledge that would enable him to say how the matter would result. One thing is sure, the people see roads building all around them, and naturally desire to hitch on somewhere. Their object is to get connection with the North Pacific by the Casselton branch, and hold on to the southwest trade that can be made tributary to their prosperity.

In relation to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul building 450 miles of track to Jamestown, Mr. Delano said he figured up the other day that number of miles, to fill the gaps from the Council Bluffs road. The company has been building in detachments all along in Dakota and other sections. They now have graded and track laid forty miles north of Aberdeen, in the James valley, and have to cover only sixty-five miles more to reach Jamestown. They are constructing track in pieces, in Southern Dakota.

The Casselton branch of the North Pacific is graded forty-five miles from Mayville to Forest River, and ready for the track. Work will begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground. This track will probably be laid with steel rails. There will be left only sixty miles of grading, and 115 miles of track to lay, to meet at the boundary the track of the Manitoba Southwestern, thus securing a through line from Winnipeg to Fargo, making it a thoroughfare instead of a branch. The Manitoba Southwestern will reach the boundary, probably by July next, having twenty miles to grade, and forty miles to iron to do so.

The Fargo & Southwestern has fifty miles graded to New Lisbon, the county seat of Ransom county, no work having been done this winter. As soon as the weather permits and the frost is out of the ground the work will be rushed along as rapidly as possible. Steel rails will be laid, and by summer the road will be open for business 100 miles or so. It will be continued in accord with the wants of settlers, and give them chances to ship their wheat. Emigrants are pouring in to the country at an astonishing rate, making it an object to build railroads rapidly."

A WASHINGTON special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Mr. Pettigrew predicts that the admission of Dakota will assume a party status in the senate. In fact, he said that the territorial committee of the senate will raise the question of sufficient population. In case this is done, Mr. Pettigrew proposes to introduce a bill providing for taking the census of Southern Dakota, with a view to showing that she has sufficient population to justify admission. The question raised by the democrats is that of population in Dakota. But it is discovered that the question of population in admitting territories as states into the union is no question at all. A territory may be admitted as a state with 25,000 population as readily as if she has 200,000. The rule regarding population has not been changed since Nevada, Florida and other states with small populations were admitted into the union. Mr. Pettigrew has pertinently asked this question: "In point of abstract justice what would be the difference in throwing out Delaware, for instance, with about 140,000 population, and refusing to admit Dakota, which is acknowledged to have over 140,000 population, because she has not the stipulated requirement of 150,000 population, or ousting Nevada, which has less than half, nay, little more than one-third, of the population which Dakota is admitted to have?" These questions which Mr. Pettigrew has raised are nuts which look very difficult for capricious democrats to crack.

The Aspect It's Assuming.

Accepting the statements of the many new comers who arrived in Bismarck during the past week, the TRIBUNE is inclined to the belief that a big per cent. of the population of Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and other western states are in the midst of a scramble preparatory to emigrating to Bismarck and its tributary rural precincts. In many sections of the states named the farmers have suffered repeated failures of crops until the belief has become impressed upon their minds that short harvests will be the future rule, and they are packing up and pulling out for the favored land of Dakota. The fact that this is everything but a blizzard swept, inhospitable desert, is just gaining a lodgement in the minds of the granger element of the east, and the result is, those in the crowded regions of the states, who are not actually preparing to come to Bismarck are talking about it, and will be along next fall. Many are waiting a report from those already here, and who, expecting a frigid climate, find a chenook fanned country, invariably report favorably on the prospects, which is starting the doubting ones and will swell the coming throng materially during the next month or two.

The East brothers, from Indiana, who arrived here Thursday evening with their families and household effects, are very much pleased with the appearance of this section. They have rented a house in the city and will take in the country. Among other points they intend to visit is Springdale, on the Missouri river, a section that is attracting a share of the immigrants' attention.

There were also four Swede farmers, men well to do, arrived from Morris, Ill., Thursday evening. They will do the country, and where they conclude to locate, a colony from their section in Illinois, will follow them. They intend to bring their stock and implements along. Some have from fifteen to twenty-five horses, common and thoroughbred, and thoroughbred cattle. The colony from that place alone will require several hundred freight cars to transport their wealth in stock, implements, and other effects. These parties have friends in the Turtle Valley whom they will visit and in all probability there is where they will build for themselves new homes.

This is the aspect our boom is beginning to assume.

He Couldn't Stay Away.

Ike Hyman, the fashionable merchant tailor, who left Bismarck about a month ago with the intention of making the tour of Europe and locating in some place that he liked better than Bismarck upon his return, is with us again. He got homesick, gave up his foreign trip and returned. In fact he got the stampede fever now raging in the east and boomed for Bismarck all the way back. He became satisfied, after doing Chicago, New York and other eastern cities, that there was no place like Bismarck in America or Europe.

Tribute to the Dead.

After the close of the sermon at the Methodist church, Fargo, Sunday, Rev. Mr. Warner, pastor, read the following very appropriate paper, on behalf of his congregation, in respect to the memory of Rev. C B Stevens, which was heartily endorsed by the entire church:

In view of the fact that God by the hand of death has permitted the removal from our midst of the late Rev. C. B. Stevens, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city, we, the congregation to-day worshipping in the Methodist Episcopal church, desire to give formal expression to the following sentiment, to-wit:

1. As citizens, we recognize in his death the departure of a good and strong man from among us, and that we shall suffer the loss of his valuable aid as counselor and laborer in behalf of every true interest of our city.

2. More especially shall we be conscious of his absence henceforth in the work of christian reform in our midst. As a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, he has fearlessly, conscientiously and ably dispensed the truth to those whose privilege it has been to enjoy his ministrations. In the establishment and strengthening of the church of his fellowship he has bequeathed a rich legacy to our city and common christianity.

3. In sincere sympathy and appreciation, we condole with the bereaved relatives and congregation of the deceased, but as well would we congratulate them and ourselves in the fact that his noble life will be sanctified on the altar of death, as another demonstration of the ennobling and saving power of the free grace of God in Christ Jesus.

The Rev. C. B. Stevens was well known in Bismarck as the father of Rev. W. C. Stevens, of the Presbyterian church of this city. The heartfelt sympathies of the people of Bismarck are extended to the Rev. Stevens who mourns the loss of his estimable father.

A Coulson Citizen on Coulson.

The perusal of the following extracts from a letter recently written by a citizen of Coulson to F. D. Bolles, of Bismarck, will give the reader the true status of the latest metropolis on the line of the North Pacific extension. He says:

"Business has not opened up yet here. There is but a slim chance at clerking. No stores opened to speak of. You can tell as well there as we here what the prospects are for Coulson. We are very much in the dark about it here, and can only depend on individual opinion and judgment. I would not advise you either one way or another, but the prospects are that we will have quite a boom here in the spring. * * * * * Rent at present is very high, as high as it was in Bismarck a few years ago, and building material is very scarce—logs, $2,50 apiece; rough timber, $65,00 per thousand; no brick, no lime, no lodging places, and board $1 per day. Lots are $75 to $250 apiece, on very easy terms, fifty feet front. * * * * * Those that are making the heaviest investments here now, do so in the hopes—almost certainty—that even if the town should not remain where it is, it will boom and stay long enough for them to get all their money back, with interest.

It is questionable whether this will be a future St. Paul or Chicago, as all the sources of wealth which Coulson is supposed to concentrate will be somewhat scattered through three or four other towns; but still we have sources enough to always have something of a town, though how large remains in the dark. The track and bridge is a certainty, and farming by irrigation, also, and it is within the bounds of probability that we will have a very fair-sized town permanently.

Froze to Death.

About eighteen miles southeast of Standing Rock agency is the Hostile Camp, where the Indians who were brought in by the government, are quartered. Last Monday a buck and two squaws, an old and a young one, started for the agency to draw their rations, that being issue day. The weather in that section was very cold, and the trio being poorly clad, especially the buck, the latter froze to death on the trail. The squaws reached the agency, but in a sorry condition. The old squaw had her hands, feet and limbs frosted, while the younger one, it is thought, will die. Upon reaching the agency, the latter went to the Indian dance hall and stood around in the cold until she fell to the ground in a dying condition from exposure. Instead of seeking relief on reaching her friends, the giddy young thing visited the dance, and in that stocial manner characteristic to her race, watched the bucks in their ungraceful and disgusting gyrations until the life was almost frozen out of her. The Indian is a very peculiar being. Suffering, it seems, is regarded a part of their religion, and however acute it may be, none of their friends are ever rendered unhappy by any complaints, either in word or act, from them. They are not a bit like the whites in this respect.

Taking Hold on Our Old Timers.

The Maginnis gold fever is beginning to take hold on the old timers in Bismarck. The merits of that camp, and the probable chances for making a stake there during the coming summer, are forming an important part of their conversation these bright spring days. It seems to be a conceded fact that the stampede there will be large, and that the opportunities to "catch on" will be accordingly numerous. All the reports from the new mineral belt are favorable. The placer grounds, which prospect rich, it is thought will clean up $20 a day to the man. This is big. Ten dollar diggings are regarded good. In addition to the placer grounds the quartz leads are rich, both in silver and gold. Some of the silver ore, it is claimed, is of a free milling character, and all the gold rock is without refractory elements, thus rendering the common stamp-mill process suitable. The greater portion of the silver ores will require the smelting treatment. From the way it looks now Bismarck will be numerously represented at the coming camp.

CURRENT COMMENT.

COL. ILGES has been retired from Fort Keogh and assigned to Fort Assinaboine.

A. W. HOWARD has been re-appointed postmaster at Yankton. Bowen, of the Press and Dakotian and Banker Wynn were supposed to be candidates for the position.

THE Independent says that the great objection that is urged against the track-laying machine in eastern Montana is that, unlike the track-layers from Erin, it can't vote. This is the territorial election year.

IT is bad enough to have contemporaries steal items and articles from the TRIBUNE, as many are doing, but it is grinding to have them credit the matter filched from the TRIBUNE to other papers as is becoming the custom with a few—the Dakota Journal and the Hillsboro Times among the number.

WM. Z. SWARTS, professionally known as "Perseverance William," one of the best auctioneers in Iowa, was elected mayor of Sioux City on the 6th inst. It seems a pity that such a good auctioneer should be spoiled to make a poor mayor. But political ambition has been the ruination of many a man.

DELEGATE PETTIGREW proposes to introduce a bill in congress asking for the retaking of the census of Southern Dakota, just to satisfy the democrats that the south half of our territory has a population exceeding in numbers some of the democratic states. Mr. Pettigrew is equal to the emergency.

BISMARCK'S municipal election occurs on the first Tuesday in April, yet the coming event seems to occupy no part of the public attention. Everybody is engaged in booming and taking care of the new-comers arriving daily. Local politics will probably be given a back seat this spring in consequence.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotian of the 6th inst. says that Dakota lost by fire during the year 1881, property valued at $181,900, upon which there was insurance of $84.500. This is an increase of $78,500 over the losses of 1880. The record shows that the insurance companies made good profits in the territory during the past year.

ON the 1st instant the wind at Fort Benton, according to the anemometer blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour on an average during the entire day. That's pretty windy, but it is sometimes beaten at that point by ten miles. The gale on the 1st committed many vagaries at Benton, and caused the death of John O'Connor, Power & Bros.' wagon boss, besides. It blew a heavy door against him with such force as to fracture his skull.

THE Minneapolis Tribune, which has always been a friend to North Dakota, is becoming enthusiastic regarding the rapid development of this half of the territory. In a recent issue it says: "North Dakota is being literally cut up into town lots. Hardly a day passes that some 'city' dies not spring into existence, and begin to boom with a vigor simply astonishing. It is a slow North Dakota city whose age is numbered by months, or even weeks, where real estate is not bought and sold by the front foot, and a daily paper is not started regularly every fortnight."

THE holders of Yankton county bonds—the bonds which were voted by the citizens of that county as a bonus to induce the Dakota Southern Railroad Company to extend their track from Sioux City to Yankton, have published a pamphlet protesting against the admission of the south half of our territory to the union as a state. They have bought the support of the Chicago Times, the putrid reminiscence of the democratic party, to advocate their kick. What figure the transition of the southern portion of this territory to statehood will cut in the matter is difficult to understand. The writer of this paragraph is familiar with the subject. The bonds were voted to aid the Dakota Southern railroad to build its track to Yankton. Every man of any consequence in Yankton county favored and advocated the issuing of the bonds, and are to-day bound to make the bonds good; hence, the holders of the bonds are only injuring their interests by opposing admission, for the reason that they are arraying against themselves every man in the territory who is a boomer for admission.

THE name of the newly appointed United States Marshal for Dakota is Strang, and not Strong as the newspapers of the territory insist upon publishing it, an error in which the TRIBUNE fell yesterday morning by the carelessness of the proof reader. There is not an o in the coming official's name, so far as the TRIBUNE is informed—Butler B. Strang is the way he writes it. The new marshal was born in Steuben county, N. Y., March 6, 1838. His father was Rev. Francis Strang, a Methodist clergyman. In 1850 the Strang family removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Tioga county, where Strang the younger was admitted to the bar, at the age of twenty-two years. He became an active politician while a law student, and was a recognized leader of the Republican party from the day he began the practice of his profession. His first official position was district attorney of Tioga county, and in the fall of 1860 he was elected to the house of representatives, serving two years. In 1867 he was again elected to the legislature and served four years. In 1872 he was elected to the senate, and was honored with the speakership of that body in 1874, in which position he distinguished himself for dignity of manner and decision of purpose, commanding respect alike from opponents and friends.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GEN. BRISBIN REPLIES

To a Tribune Correspondent--A Correct Table of Wages for Montana--A Frank Statement, and Some Sharp Remarks.

EDITOR TRIBUNE:—I have read to-day a letter in the TRIBUNE, from a correspondent, in which he thinks I put the wages for Montana, in my published tables, too high. I do not know but your correspondent is right, but why did he not publish a corrected table of wages? These correspondents who, like Peter, Kod and Vox, grumble at other people but do nothing themselves, remind one of the dog in the manger. If Vox knows what wages are paid in Montana for all kinds of labor why did he not tell us, instead of saying I "put it too high?" What is paid? That is what I have been trying to find out for the past three years. It is no easy matter to make a table of wages for a state, and in a new country hardly two people will agree what are the standard wages of it, as the price paid is regulated entirely by the demand, and that varies almost monthly. One man may pay for a herder $50 per month, while another who takes time, and is in no hurry, can get one for $30 or $40 per month.

Your correspondent says there are no mills in Montana, and so no need of millers. I guess Vox must be a tender-foot, and certainly he never was up in the Gallatin Valley, where some of the best flour in the United States is ground. There are plenty of mills in Montana, and that a man living in the territory should not know it is perfectly surprising. This man who hides under a nom de plume says dressmakers do not get $2 50 per day. Perhaps not, now, but they did a year ago last summer, right in Miles City, where your correspondent lives, $2 50 per day was paid. One of the ladies of my family wanted a dress made, and when the price was stated expressed her surprise, and refused to pay it. The dressmaker said she had to pay $2 and $2.50 per day for good assistants, and had more work on hand than she could finish up in three weeks. Perhaps the dressmaker did not tell the truth, but that is what she said, and I put it down as a fact that dressmakers were paid as high as $2.50 per day, and so it came to be published. Your correspondent seems to think my table of wages was made for Miles City and the Yellowstone valley. Not at all—it was made for the whole of Montana, much of which your correspondent no doubt is ignorant of. He thinks I am friendly to the ladies in my allowance of wages. Yes, and I shall continue to advocate that a woman should be paid just as much as a man for the same kind of labor. I suppose Vox is one of those mean souls who would be willing to make a girl teach school for $20 per month, while he would pay $40 a month to a man to do the same work. He thinks I pay my cook too much; not for good hotels and good living. But if one were to board at the cheap and nasty hotels where Vox probably lives, perhaps cooks could be had cheaper. Vox prides himself on being "a genuine kicker." Is he, indeed? Now suppose next time he writes for the papers, kicking somebody, as he supposes, he signs his name, and don't hide behind a nom de plume, and then observe closely the result. It is likely he would be speedily cured of a very bad habit. I want to say that it is unfair for any one to attack a writer by name, and then hide his own identity behind a nom de plume. Nobody ought to do such a thing. I am always glad to be criticised by anyone who knows more than I do, but when a correspondent like Vox undertakes it, it makes me mad. In one thing, however I think your correspondent is quite right—and that is, I should have said "highest wages paid," instead of "average wages." I certainly know of no higher wages than I set down, so I ought to have said so. Vox thinks I had better write up the mineral, agricultural and stock raising advantages of Custer county. I did so long ago, probably before your tender-footed correspondent ever set his No. 12 boot in the county. If he would read more and write less, I think your correspondent would be better informed in a year or two. I very seldom notice these annonymous scribblers, who, as a rule, are insignificant and irresponsible persons, good for nothing but grumbling at other people, and who never add anything to the public knowledge themselves. This fellow, instead of vaporing down half a column of complaints against me, should have told us what wages are paid in Montana, and been done with it. I have gone over his letter carefully, but can make nothing out of it. I compared my table of wages for Montana with the one published by Robt. Strahorn in his "Illustrated Montana," and they are substantially the same. Strahorn is a most careful writer, and I generally adopt his statements in case of dispute. I have gone over my table again, and corrected it carefully, and it now stands as follows:

Bakers, per month and board	$65 00
Blacksmiths, per day	5 00
Book-keepers, per month	90 00
Bricklayers, per day	5 50
Butchers, per month and board	50 00
Brickmakers, per month and board	50 00
Carpenters, per day	4 50
First cook, per month and board	90 00
Second cook, per month and board	55 00
Cooks in families, per month and board	20 to 35 00
Chambermaids, per month and board	30 00
Clerks, per month and board	90 00
Dressmakers, per day	2 00
Dressmakers, per month	60 00
Dairymen, per month and board	45 00
Engineers in mills, per day	3 50
Farmhands per month and board	30 to 50 00
Harnessmakers per day	4 50
Hostlers, per month	40 00
Laundresses, per month	35 00
Laborers, per month and board	30 to 35 00
Lumbermen, per month and board	55 00
Machinists, per day	4 50
Miners, per day	3 50
Millers, per month and board	65 00
Millwrights, per day	5 00
Painters, per day	4 00
Paper hangers and calcimmers, per day	5 to 7 00
Printers, per week	15 to 25 00
Plasterers, per day	6 00
School teachers, per month	50 to 80 00
Servants, per month and board	20 to 35 00
Shepherds, per month and board	45 00
Stone masons, per day	6 00
Teamsters, per month and board	35 to 40 00
Waiters at hotels, per month	20 to 40 00
Carriage drivers, per month	20 to 40 00

If anyone can give us a better table, let him do it. A Denver paper recently published a table showing the current wages in Denver and the mining camps of Colorado. In the holiday number of the Helena Independent is given the current rates of wages in Montana, which, as a general thing, are somewhat higher than those of Colorado. The following is the table given by the Denver paper for the Centennial state:

Bakers, per month with board	$50 00
Blacksmiths, per day	4 00
Bookkeepers, per month	90 00
Bricklayers, per day	5 00
Brickmakers, per month and board	35 00
Carpenters, per day	3 00
First cook, per month and board	100 00
Second cook, per month and board	50 00
Chambermaids, per month and board	25 00
Clerks, per month	75 00
Dressmakers, per month	65 00
Dairymen, per month and board	40 00
Farm hands, per month and board	35 00
Harnessmakers, per day	3 50
Laundresses, per month and board	30 00
Laborers, per month and board	30 00
Lumberman, per month and board	45 00
Machinists, per day	3 50
Miners, per day	3 50
Painters, per day	3 00
Printers, per week	20 00
Plasterers, per day	4 50
School teachers, per month	75 00
Servants, per month and board	25 00
Shepherds, per month and board	30 00
Stone masons, per day	5 00
Teamsters, per month and board	35 00
Waiters at hotels, per month	25 00

This table will be curious as compared with our own. I have looked everywhere for a table of wages in Dakota, but cannot find one. Will not the TRIBUNE supply this deficiency and print one below, so we shall have the three great commonwealths together, Colorado, Dakota and Montana? If anybody can give us better tables than the above, let him do so, but do not let him growl at what I have given, as that Vox did, and then give nothing himself. Who is this man, anyway, who calls himself a "first class kicker?" Let us know his name, and we will get one of the old citizens to lead him out into a bed of cactus, where he will probably learn something of the country.

I like to be criticised fairly when I can learn something from critics, but for heavens sake do not let such as Vox undertake the job! In France it is the law that whenever anyone writes an article criticising another, he shall sign his name to it, and it would be a good law here, as it would either keep such writers as Vox out of print or hold up their ignorance to the scorn of an intelligent public.

JAMES S. BRISBIN.

Fort Keogh, M. T., March 7, 1882.

The Climate at Bismarck.

The universal remark of nearly everyone, after spending a day in Bismarck, is "what a delightful climate you have" Last Monday's train brought several land hunters who have been looking over the advantages of Fargo and Jamestown. The first thing that they said upon meeting the reporter was, "It's warmer here than at either Jamestown or Fargo" This is a conceded fact. Bismarck and the Missouri slope receive the full benefit of the chenook or Pacific winds, which raises the thermometer above freezing each day, while at Jamestown and Fargo the thermometer rarely gets above freezing point. This is the reason why Bismarck had no snow during the past winter, while at the two points in question sleighs were used nearly all the time. The Brooklyn Eagle, in speaking of the climate of the Missouri valley, says: "In summer the climate of the upper country is glorious. The air is like champagne, and it is not an uncommon thing to see the population of that region promiscuously intoxicated. Then comes a fall of clear, bracing air, of mirages beyond word painting, of auroras that can only be described when flames can write on paper the poetry they reveal in the sky; of sunsets that hold a man spellbound, until the last streak of intense glory has died in the darkness of nights that cull around the fatigued frame and bring a rest as sweet and refreshing as the realization of a long looked for raise of salary."

A Superior Country.

If one thing more than another shows the superiority of the country traversed by the North Pacific railroad it is the constant increase of immigration along its completed line. While the Central and Southern Pacific roads must depend upon through traffic for the bulk of their business, the northern rival is developing a region rich in every resouce for the maintenance of a large and industrious population, the local traffic from which is certain to become a prime factor in its earnings at an early date. Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon are each at present capable of sustaining a larger population than the entire territory comprised in Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

This fact is causing a remarkable immigration from other states and from Europe. Towns are springing up all over Dakota, boasting of their 500 to 2000 inhabitants, with schools, churches and banks—all within a single year. The wave is now breaking over into Montana, and enterprising speculators are advertising town lots in embryo cities far out on the Yellowstone, one hundred miles in advance of the tracklayers. No other transcontinental line is capable of such progress, and the fact is constantly becoming more apparent to the thousands of energetic and industrious people who are seeking new homes. The stampeders into the Winnipeg country, who will be seeking relief from their predicament as the summer opens, will swell the population along the line of the North Pacific very materially. The rush to Manitoba's metropolis is all out of proportion, and many now there are already making arrangements to locate at Bismarck and other towns on the North Pacific railroad.

The People of

DAKOTA

And of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

C., ST. P., M. & O. R'Y.

This route, through Elroy and Madison, Wisconsin, forms the only through line from

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

To Chicago,

That runs passenger trains through without change with Pullman Palace Sleepers on all express trains. Also remember that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y is the

ONLY LINE

Running through trains between

ST. PAUL & COUNCIL BLUFFS,

With Sleeping Cars through without change to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Tickets over all lines of the C., St. P., M. & O. R'y can be secured from any ticket agent in the Northwest, and at the Company's offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

☞ When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C., ST. P., M. & O.

F. B. CLARKE, Gen'l Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't, St. Paul, Minn.

BISMARCK

AND

STANDING ROCK

STAGE & EXPRESS

LINE.

Leaves Bismarck daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m., arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours. Leaves Standing Rock daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m., arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours. For freight or passage apply to

GEO. PEOPLES & Co., Bismarck, D. T.
JNO. THOMPSON & Co., Standing Rock.

Views of the
YELLOWSTONE,
Bad Lands,
BLACK HILLS
and
Upper Missouri,
Including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, published by
F. JAY HAYNES.
Official Photographer N. P. R. R., Fargo, D. T.
Catalogues free.

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medical in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Pimples and Blotches, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetter, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health. Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings,

MRS. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists and everywhere at $1 per bottle. HENRY & CO., Sole Prop's, Cleveland, O.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Ag'ts, St. Paul, Minn.
w19-19

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF Burleigh, ss. In probate court in and for the county of Burleigh. In the matter of the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of Mary Agnes Roberts, a minor.

Notice is hereby given that by and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter by the probate court of the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, on the 23d day of February, 1882, the undersigned guardian will sell at private sale on or after the 6th day of March, 1882, the following described real estate, to wit: Lots No sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), in block seventy-six (76) of William's survey of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 138, range 80, Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Bids in writing may be handed in to the undersigned, or filed with the judge of probate in and for Burleigh county, D. T. W. A. Meserve, Guardian.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney for guardian.
Dated Feb. 23, 1882. 38-40

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, in district court, county of Burleigh, ss., in Third judicial district court. David Stewart, plaintiff, vs. J. W. Montague, defendant. Summons. The territory of Dakota sends greeting to J. W. Montague, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Burleigh, D. T., on the 1st day of February, 1882, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of the summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated at Bismarck this 24th day of January, 1882. DAVID STEWART,
35-41 Plaintiff, Bismarck, D. T.

YOU CAN TRAVEL 4000 MILES

THROUGH

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA and DAKOTA,

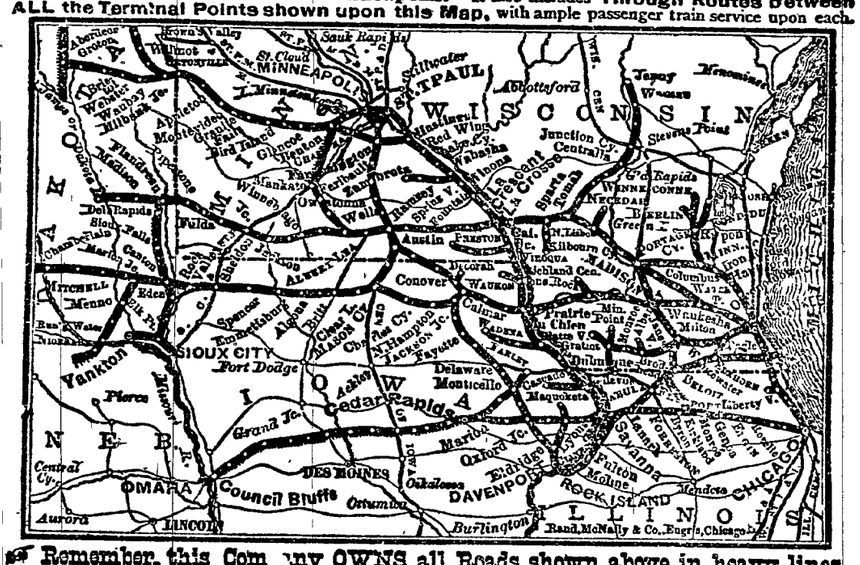
OVER THE ROADS OF THE

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & St. PAUL R'Y CO.,

Without doubling on your tracks. This magnificent system reaches almost every important TOWN, CITY and SUMMER RESORT in the GREAT NORTHWEST. It includes the only Through unbroken lines owned by any one Company, Between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and forms with its connections the picturesque

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE,

Between St. Louis and Northern Minneapolis. It also includes Through Routes between ALL the Terminal Points shown upon this Map, with ample passenger train service upon each.



☞ Remember, this Company OWNS all Roads shown above in heavy lines.

Reference to the Official Railway Guides or the Time Tables published by the Company, will show that the C., M. & St. P. can take you in its Splendid Passenger Trains, at Express Speed, over its own Superb Tracks, FROM almost anywhere TO almost anywhere in the Five Great States named above.

ITS ROAD-BED, SUPERSTRUCTURE and EQUIPMENTS COMBINE ALL MODERN IMROVEMENTS, AND ARE PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

It runs its own MAGNIFICENT SLEEPERS upon all Through Trains, and its own PARLOR CARS—the finest in the world.

Its RAILROAD HOTELS and DINING HALLS are noted for their superior excellence.

While it connects the prominent Business Centres of the Northwest, it has also upon its lines more Health and Pleasure Resorts and greater Scenic Attractions than any other system of roads upon the continent.

Its Magnificent New Union Depot, on Madison, Canal and Adams Streets, Chicago, is the most elegant and commodius Passenger Station in the United States.

It is conceded by the Traveling Public, to be in all things, THE LEADING LINE.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agt. J. H. PAGE, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't

STOVES

CARLAND

MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY — DETROIT, CHICAGO & BUFFALO

RANGES

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE

S. Sunderland,

Buffalo, Elk, Deer and Antelope heads bought and sold.

Taxidermist.

Heads or whole Carcasses mounted in the most scientific manner.

Corner Main and Third Streets.

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana Territory, and to me directed and delivered. I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackel, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States. ALEX. C. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated, Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881.
D5-12-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana.
Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of ALEX C. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.
By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of ALEX C. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshall, Dist. Montana.
By Deputy Marshal Ayott.
December 10, A. D., 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana.
By A. P. Ayott, United States deputy marshal

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by
A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.
January 3, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m. ALEX. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana.
By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal.
Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.

The above sale is hereby postponed until April 3d, at 10 a. m., 1882, by order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana territory. By
A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.
Dated, Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 8, 1882. 46-43

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Harlow A. Gale and Elizabeth C Gale his wife, mortgagors, to William W. McNair, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey, to the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota to wit: the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north of range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing according to the United States survey thereof, eighty acres more or less; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Harlow A. Gale to the said W. W. McNair, for the sum of ten hundred twenty-three dollars ($1,023), payable one year after date with ten per cent interest per annum until paid; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 4 p. m., in book "B" of mortgages on page six (6).

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven and 80-100 dollars ($1,477 80-100) as principal and interest on said note, and thirty and seventy-five one hundredths dollars taxes paid by the mortgagee on said land, together with seventy-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage as attorney fees in case of foreclosure. And that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy at the front door of the court house, in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including taxes paid and attorney fees provided as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursments of sale.

WM. W. MCNAIR,
Mortgagee.

Dated March 8th, 1882.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. 40-46

Seeds

We have advantages as Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the public. Thirty years experience as PRACTICAL MARKET GARDENERS AND FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge as to enable us to judge not only what are the best kinds for Fruit, Flower or Vegetable crops (whether for Private or Commercial Gardening), but also to thoroughly test the quality of all Seeds and Plants. Our Greenhouses and Frames in Jersey City, are the largest in America, covering upwards of four acres, solid in glass, employing an average of seventy men throughout the year.

☞ We send our Illustrated Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," on application FREE.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Plants

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or $1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month ,postage paid	$ 1.00
Three months ,postage paid	3.00
Six " "	5.00
One year, " "	10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published erery Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for $2.50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

DAILY.

TRANSIENT:—Display, $1.00 per inch first insertion; 50 cents for second, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY:—$5.00 per inch first month; $3.00 per month thereafter. Professional Cards, (three lines or less), $4.00 first month; $1.00 per month thereafter; $15 per year.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Special announcements, either foreign or local, set in solid nonpariel type and measured 12 lines to the inch, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line first insertion, or 40 cents for one week, without change. Write-ups in minion type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

WEEKLY.

YEARLY:—Display, one-half of daily rates; If in both daily and weekly, 25 per cent. of daily rates will include weekly.

The above rates are for the run of the paper.

THE president will nominate Judge Blatchford to the supreme bench.

GUITEAU finds cause for happiness in the severe sentence of Sergeant Mason.

THE Moorhead Daily News is a metropolitan newspaper, and is an immense improvement on its predecessor.

LATE dispatches indicate that there is no probability of the Dakota admission bill passing. There is hope, however, for the division bill.

THE Garfield-Rosencranz letter, it is charged, was furnished Mr. Dana of the New York Sun by Mr. Conkling, and to him by Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. Pretty small business, whoever did it.

JAMESTOWN doesn't propose to wait for the North Pacific to put up an emigrant house. The citizens have raised money to erect such a structure. Bismarck had better make a move in the same direction.

JAY GOULD threw his treasure vaults open a few days ago, and exhibited about $70 000,000 stocks standing in his own name and not endorsed, in order to refute the stories of his financial embarrassment.

THE Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad people have been in correspondence some time with parties at Bismarck in order to gain some idea of the business importance of the place. They want some of the constantly increasing river business.

IN the longevity pay case of Maj L. S. Babbit, the supreme court has decided that the four years spent by Maj. Babbit at West Point shall be counted as time spent in the military service, and accordingly awards him his claim for longevity pay.

YANKTON, Fargo and other points in the territory are following the example set by Bismarck, and are registering for the spring election. No harm can come through complying with the strict provisions of the law; and much good may come of it.

SERGT. MASON'S attorney has prepared a brief for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that the court martial had no jurisdiction in the case in the time of peace, and that even if it had, it exceeded the provisions of the constitution and all law and justice.

THE officers of the United States land office at Miles City are making a red hot war with a view to compelling the North Pacific railroad company to take out lists of its lands and file the same for record in the offices of the register of deeds of the several counties through which the road passes.

SHUCKERS, the biographer of S. P. Chase, furnished the Garfield-Rosencranz letters to the Sun He says it doesn't matter whether his motives were personal or for the public benefit, and that he has some more of the same sort among Mr. Chase's correspondence.

THE senate committee on Indian affairs has agreed to report a bill granting to Indians on the several Indian reservations lands in severalty and extending over these reservations the laws of the States and territories in which they are situated. The bill is said to be a very good one and is more than likely to pass.

THE Fargo Republican says one of Fargo's best citizens recently died and several of her prominent citizens are ill from the effect of garbage deposited in the slough back of the postoffice in that city; and quotes some severe criticisms made by strangers. There is sickness and death in that slough—a pestilence if it is not warded off.

THE Lowell, Mass., Courier warmly champions the course of Dakota, and publishes a column or more of the best points in favor of division, boiled down and presented in a bright and interesting form, evidently from the pen of Nellie Brightman, who was in Bismarck in 1880, en route for and on her return from Fort Benton, where she had a newspaper engagement for a time.

IT appears that some unpleasant features are being developed by an investigation into the affairs of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., investigated by Gen. Sturgis, and that the review of the Guntown stories is intended as a sort of back fire to injure the standing of Gen. Sturgis. Milk, butter, fruits, etc., have been furnished from the home to officers at the expense of the veterans.

THE Chicago Times says: "There will be quite a large emigration from Michigan to Dakota during the next few weeks. Jackson county will send out thirty or forty car loads of freight, including teams, wagons, etc., Calhoun county an equal number, and a number of cars have been chartered in Branch, Ionia, and other counties. Nearly fifty persons are preparing to start from Union City alone in one party. These emigrants are almost entirely farmers and mechanics."

MAJOR EDWARDS, the able editor of the Fargo Argus, must be out of town. It doesn't seem possible that a man of his brains and bowels and genial disposition, would treat his contemporaries in the undignified manner that the Argus has of late adopted in speaking of his former associates, Dr. Hall and Goldy West. Even the associaied press reports, regarded in the light the Argus throws upon them, would be an improvement upon the "Gold Hall" editorials that now crowd the columns of the Argus.

THE cabinet makers are still hunting for some one to take the place of Secretary Kirkwood in the interior department but their labor is in vain. The president is evidently satisfied with his clear-headed secretary. Mr. Kirkwood knows the ways and wants of the west. He isn't much on style, but he is a noble hearted and honest man, whose advice is heeded and whose knowledge is valuable The TRIBUNE predicts he will remain, as he ought, in the cabinet of President Arthur until the expiration of his term.

THE Argus says: "A plan has been perfected to obtain the population of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel There are 1,400 school districts in the section named; that number of envelopes are taken, and in each is placed a printed circular and a postal card with a printed form on the back by which the clerk or other district officer will certify the population of his district in words and figures, as it is March 31, 1882. The proper number of these envelopes is sent to each county superintendent, and by him distributed to the district clerks, and by them they are returned to the central office.

IT doesn't need a half column in the Mandan Pioneer to convince the TRIBUNE of the efficiency of Superintendent Taylor, of the Missouri division. The TRIBUNE'S high estimation of Mr. Taylor, not only as an officer of the road, but as a gentleman, are too well known by the gentlemen himself to need any comment on the part of the Pioneer. When nearly every railroad in the country was blocked with snow Mr. Taylor, then superintendent of the Dakota division, succeeded in keeping his road open, and in the TRIBUNE'S recollection but three delays above an hour or so occurred, and those were caused by accident. In speaking of former managements the TRIBUNE does not necessarily refer to Mr. Taylor, which is well understood by that gentleman if not by the editor of the Pioneer

The Fargo Argus says: "The other day, while visiting in St. Paul, the editor of the Argus was kindly shown drawings for a system of sidings planned by General Manager Haupt for the Minneapolis yards of the North Pacific railroad, which are original in design, and evidence remarkable skill in utilizing every inch of the limited space to the utmost advantage. The general's plans consist of a number of tracks diverging from the main siding and extending obliquely with it, with switches at equidistant points. With this system a yard-master can take a train of cars and switch them on to the several oblique tracks, making up trains for all the prominent stations along the line without having to handle any one car the second time. It is believed that this idea is a new one, originating with General Haupt, and combines every element of success. At the end of the tracks is placed a turn-table which can be utilized as occasion offers. The system is thorough, and seems to be in every way complete."

THE citizens of Jamestown and Mandan are building houses for the reception of immigrants, the railroad company granting ground on the right of way for a building, free transportation of lumber, and such other aid as they can consistently give. This is a move in the right direction, and Bismarck should not be behind in the matter. A few hundred dollars could be put where it would do the most good by putting it into such an institution. Land seekers generally would stop at the hotels, but occasionally large families will arrive that it will be difficult to accommodate, and it would be the handsome thing and profitable for the city, to have a place where they could be invited to remain until the head of the family found a location. Yankton found such a house, built at the expense of the city, very profitable, and it formed the nucleus of the hospital for the insane afterward. If it isn't practicable for the city to build such a house, the TRIBUNE pledges one hundred dollars for a starter and surely enough others will chip in to make it a success. Let the order go out at once for a reception house for immigrants.

ONE of the most needed improvements that the North Pacific management should inaugurate in Bismarck is the building of an immigrant house. Even at this early date, every hotel in Bismarck is full to overflowing with immigrants and land hunters, and it is safe to say that in a month the rush will be so great that provision can scarcely be made for them. An immigrant house that will accommodate several hundred people while they are looking for land, is a move that the people of Bismarck have a right to modestly ask. That these buildings are being erected at points less important than Bismarck, will be seen by the following from the Fargo Bee; "Superintendent Hobart returned last night from Jamestown. He reports that the North Pacific is about to erect a handsome passenger station on the north side of the track at Valley City, close by Benson's splendid brick hotel now building. The structure will be about eighty by tihrty feet, and an ornament to the town. Mr. Hobart states that an immigrant house is to be built at Jamestown immediately. It will be a hundred feet long and divided into comfortable compartments, each provided with a good cook stove and other conveniences."

THE TRIBUNE, as well as the Chamber of Commerce and many private individuals, is daily receiving letters of inquiry about the Mouse River region. An expedition from Bismarck is arranged for May 1st, under the auspices of ex-Mayor Hackett, who is now at Turtle Mountain interviewing the Indians, and at least sixty have already signified their intention to join the party. The Fargo Bee of Sunday last has this to say of that region and the prospects of its soon being populated: "As a popular measure, on general principles, the bill introduced by Mr. Pettigrew, which provides for the immediate opening up of the vast tract of land north of Devil's Lake and between Grand Forks and the Mouse or Souris river, appears likely to get through congress, without reference to division or anything else. Should it become a law, it would be hard to predict the number of settlers who would rush into that section this season. Most of the land is good, and taking it as a whole, few sections offer greater attractions to farmers than the one in contemplation. The Indian claimants are anxious to sell out their right, and they will doubtless be bought off and out of the way before many moons have passed."

THAT hard-hearted editor of the Dakota News after congratulating the editor of the Mandan Pioneer upon his boom edition, accuses him of vile theft, saying: "The articles appearing in the Mandan Pioneer written by Mr. Conklin, editor of the News, are as follows: 'Ill-Advised Conclusion,' 'Tree Planting;' 'Come West;' 'Small Farms in Dakota'; 'Go West Young Woman;' 'Eastern Mistakes,' and a number of other articles that received a little alteration, changed to suit the surroundings of Mandan. In the way of stealing articles and using them for their own, in this instance the Mandan Pioneer editor is surely entitled to "the cake." He is an expert with the scissors, handles them skillfully, judiciously—first, last, and all the time."

PINKEYE, the latest fatal horse disease, is raging at Butte, M. T. It is liable to come this way. The disease may be easily detected. The animals which have contracted it seem to lose all spirit, become stiff-jointed and appear almost dead on their feet.

NEWS COMMENTS.

EIGHT inches of snow fell at Fargo on the 14th inst.

THE Edmund's anti-polygamy bill passed. This will stir up the Mormons.

THE Dakota Farmer, the new agricultural organ printed at Alexandria, this territory, possesses a good deal of merit.

THE strike of miners in Pennsylvania is likely to spread throughout the country, and already the number is estimated at 50,000.

THE Moorhead evening News is now a newspaper, which is saying more for it than the TRIBUNE could ever conscienciously say before.

THE St. Paul Dispatch man likes Moorhead better than Fargo because "booze" sells for ten cents while across the Red river it commands fifteen cents.

THE best information to be obtained at Washington is to the effect that liberal appropriations will be made for the improvement of the Missouri river.

CANTON, D. T., has had its first conflagration. The fire occurred on the morning of the 9th and destroyed $40.000 worth of property. It was the work of an incendiary.

THE question of suitable pavements for the city of Minneapolis now occupying the attention of the officials of that city, it might be well for them to examine the lake of asphaltum near Bismarck.

THE diphtheria still prevails in some neighborhoods in the Missouri valley below Sioux City. In the timber west of Sahx, Mr. Francis has lost three children by the disease, and two others are very low.

EVEN in that æsthetic city of Boston, Sullivan, the prize-fighter, was greeted with a reception and a gold watch and chain. He was probably also served with a dish of beans as a gentle reminder that he was in the city of fine arts.

DELEGATE MAGINNIS of Montana, has succeeded in persuading the secretary of war to order the erection of an $8,000 monument on the Big Hale battle grounds, to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the fight with Chief Joseph.

THE editor of the Glendive Times announces that he is waiting for the Bismarck TRIBUNE to tell a lie so that he can get even with it. What a patient man. Gray hairs will come, likewise death and daisies and weeping willows o'er his tomb, before that event shall transpire.

THE TRIBUNE is pleased to announce that the supreme court of the United States has just made a decision by which Col. Wm. Thompson, of Bismarck, is made $700 richer, and his pension increased from $1,800 to $2,100. This decision, of course, includes all officers of the rank of captain.

THE Sioux City Journal of the 10th inst. says: "The artesian well hole is down 1,365 feet. The drill is still working in hard rock, making about five feet in twenty-four hours. This rock has now been penetrated a distance of forty-five feet. The company at a meeting last evening resolved to keep a-boring."

A WASHINGTON correspondent writing to a Butte, M. T., paper, says: "The stories told before the house committees on territories by residents of Dakota as to the progress of that territory since the census of 1880 border on the marvelous; and the committee believe that the statements are not exagerated."

SOME fellow writing to Mr. Newport, St. Paul, from the Yellowstone valley says the snow is sixteen inches deep at Bismarck and vicinity. If this is so, it is curious why wagons should be used and people should growl about not having a chance to use their new sleighs, wear their new overcoats, cloaks, caps, etc. Another Yellowstone crank probably.

HELENA HERALD, March 6: "Lady visitors to Mullan pass are daily bringing to town beautiful boquets of spring flowers gathered from the mountain sides near the tunnel. Last week specimens of four different varieties of flowers thus obtained were neatly pressed and enclosed in a note addressed to Vice-President Oakes, New York."

RIVER PRESS: Messrs. Sieben & Swett, of Chestnut, have sold 1,000 steers, to be delivered at the round up at $30 per head. This lot will consist of 700 4-year-olds and 300 3-year-olds—the highest price ever paid for that number of cattle in the territory of Montana. $30,000 is a nice little sum to realize in one year from the sale of marketable cattle in a herd of three or four thousand.

INFORMATION received indicates that the documents in the Yankton postoffice case were sent to the president to-day. Wynn is considered out of the race. Pettigrew is backing Howard, and West is supported by Howe, Hatton, Fred Grant and numerous other stalwarts.—Yankton Press, 8. Notwithstanding Mr. West's support, Delegate Pettigrew succeeded in securing the reappointment of Howard to a third term.

MAJOR GUIDO ILGIS, one of the bravest and best informed military men inthe northwest, does not share in the view expressed by some that the Crows are liable to break out in hostilities against the whites, and expresses the opinion that the only serious trouble with the tribe are such as grow out of the incursions which the Blackfeet and Cree Indians, properly subjects of Canada, are making periodically south of the boundary line.

THE Butte Inter-Mountain says it is estimated that at least 1,000 men will stampede into Clark's Fork gold region this spring. These mines are on the Crow Indian reservation. They have been opened and their value known for the past three years, but owing to the fact that they are on forbidden ground and in a country so broken as only to be reached by a foot trail, the rush there has not been extensive, but now, as the prospects are bright for the lifting of the Indian title from the mineral region, the influx of miners and prospectors promises to be very large.

JOS. A. LA BARGE, Jr., writes a letter to the St. Louis Republican to correct a statement made by Gen. Brisbin. The general in his correspondence said that Sergeant Pryor died and was buried in the Yellowstone country, and that he was the only man who died belonging to Lewis and Clark's expedition. Mr. La Barge admits that but one death occurred, but it was Sergeant Floyd who died and was buried just below Sioux City; and he adds that the grave has been washed into the river, but he ought to have said that the remains of the sergeant were removed before the grave disappeared.

THE city of Fargo is agitating the establishment of a foundry at that point, and $50,000 has already been subscribed. Just how such an enterprise can be made to pay in an inland town is not quite clear. Both fuel and material will have to be transported by rail a long distance. The establishment of such an enterprise at Bismarck would appear much more feasible as here the advantage of cheap fuel and river transportation would both be gained. The establishment of manufactories in Fargo is but forced human enterprise, while at Bismarck nature has done something in the way of assistance.

IT is a puzzle to good people living on the frontier to determine just how to play the noble untutored, according to the estimate of the crank Indian reformers. Indian agent Parkhurst in his report refers to the pioneers of the west who recognize the Indians as human beings, and are willing to trade with them and grant such intercourse as they have themselves, as "border ruffians." It does not appear in this crank's report whether on account of the Indians' holiness or unholiness that the pioneers are regarded as "ruffians" for tolerating commercial relations with them.

THE report that Supt. Samuel McMaster, of the Homestake mining company, had been asked to resign his position, or had even resigned, is now contradicted by the Deadwood Times. "These stories," says the Times, "are all false, and gotten up undoubtedly to create a false impression. We are officially informed that nothing of the kind exists, and that on the contrary the company that McMaster represents is more than pleased with his manner of conducting their interests here, and that he enjoys their full confidence to act for them in any manner that he may see fit."

THE Dakota Farmer: "The sharper is a perennial plant. You can be on the lookout for him at any time. Do not sign your name to anything for a stranger. Under the plea of appointing you agent for something, he will get your name to a contract that can be manipulated into a promissory note, or taking his dinner with you, will pay you, and then, saying that he is traveling for a company and it is necessary to have a voucher, with much assurance requests you to give receipt upon one of his blanks, which at the next bank will read as a negotiable promise to pay." These sharpers will never catch any of our city grangers, because they can never be found on their farms.

THE New York Tribune of the 10th inst. devotes an editorial, over a column in extent, on the wheat fields of Dakota, from which the following information is taken: "The extent of the new northwestern wheat region cannot now be estimated, nor its future production foreseen. It appears to include the whole of Dakota east of the Missouri river, and a considerable portion of the western half of the terrritory. How far north and west of Manitoba it reaches will only be determined as settlement advances in that little known province. One thing is to be borne in mind about this region—it is the ultimate and permanent wheat field of the continent. The wheat growing industry has been steadily moving west for more than half a century. Western New York and eastern Pennsylvania were once the great wheat sections. Then Ohio had its turn. Now the counties of that state which forty years ago shipped large quantities of wheat to the east, do not raise enough to supply their own population with bread. Afterward Indiana, southern Michigan, northern Illinois and Wisconsin made wheat the chief crop, to be succeeded by Iowa, and now by Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota. The wheat belt cannot move much further west. It will soon reach the grassy plains where there is not sufficient rainfall for successful agriculture."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

RIVER RECORD.

Complete Statistics of the Break-Ups at This Point Since 1870.

Serious Loss of Life and Limb in The Memorable Bust of 1877.

The Terrible Break-Up of 1881 And the Damage Done in Mandan.

A Veritable Sea of Water Transformed Into a Lake of Ice.

An Excursion Steamer Which Lands at the Foot of Third Street, Bismarck.

As the breaking up of the ice in the Missouri river is an annual event of more than ordinary importance, the TRIBUNE has endeavored and succeeded in obtaining correct dates of the break-ups for each year since 1870. Agent Davidson kept the most complete record, therefore the larger portion of his reports are used. In 1869 Joseph Dietrich, now proprietor of the Bismarck omnibus line, was engaged in hunting between Bismarck and Fort Berthold Indian agency, some 100 miles northwest of Bismarck By some means he obtained a copy of a St. Louis paper in the winter of 1869-70, and through it learned that the North Pacific railroad was to cross the Missouri at about this point. Joe saw that there was to grow up a large city at the crossing, and immediately came to where he thought the road would cross, viz; nearly opposite the mouth of the Hart river. He staked off a claim, put his name on a stick and went back to Berthold. The next year he came back again and found Richards, Corey and others pulling up his stakes and using them for their own claims The matter was finally compromised, but after years had shown that they were all off on the point of crossing, which fact they soon recognized after witnessing a spring break up of the Missouri. They were then convinced, and have ever since been satisfied that the Missouri river owns the land from bluff to bluff. From this reason, perhaps, have these gentlemen refrained from investing in Mandan

THE RECORD.

In 1870 the smash occurred April 6th; in 1871, April 1st; in 1872, April 15th; and in 1873, the year the railroad reached the city, March 19th.

In 1874 the ice broke on the 13th day of April The month of March that year was much the same as the present month. Commodore Kountz, who had the river contract with the North Pacific and Diamond R. line, loaded the steamer Peninah and started for Carroll, there still being plenty of floating ice in the river

In 1875 the ice broke on the 17th of April The river was high, and the bottom lands on the west side of the river where Mandan now stands and south of Bismarck, were submerged. An incident of this break-up was the fact that a herd of sixteen deer, forced from the timber opposite Fort Lincoln, took refuge on a high knoll about a mile from Bismarck, near where the old Green mansion stood, and were easily shot by soldiers from Camp Hancock. Dr. Porter's dog also distinguished himself at that time by swimming out and killing a small doe

In 1876, the opening train on the North Pacific arrived at 7 p. m of the 4th of March and the river broke on the 25th, at 5 30 p m. The break was a very quiet one and caused no damage.

In 1877 the ice moved at 4:20 p. m., March 30th and ran till 7 p. m. and stopped It began again the next day at 7 a. m. and ran clear.

THE RIVER GORGED

at both Burnt Creek and Sibley Island, and the bottoms were more or less covered with back water It was at this time that Mr Cressy lost both his limbs by freezing. He was caught on the bottom land south of town and escaped by climbing a tree. During the bitter cold night and the day following before he could be rescued both his limbs had frozen, rendering amputation necessary. A nephew of P H. Smith was frozen to death at Burnt Creek on the night of the 31st, while endeavoring to reach high land. On the night of the 31st an expedition was organized in Bismarck to rescue him and others at Burnt Creek, but the storm was too severe. The next day, April 1st, Conductor Probert's train got stuck in the snow about nine miles out and he and others walked to town.

In 1878, March 14th, the ice moved and the channel at Lincoln was clear on the 16th. On the 20th the ferry boat Union resumed regular trips. The break-up this year was very

FAVORABLE IN EVERY RESPECT.

In 1879, commencing at 6.20 p. m., March 29th, the ice moved out smoothly during the day.

In 1880, the ice froze to a depth of three feet and was so solid that railroad trains were run all winter on the ice. This was the winter that the railroad began moving westward from Bismarck. The ice broke March 30th at 5 a. m., and the river continued to run bank full for three days.

In 1881, at 6:15, morning of March 30th, the ice broke and ran until 9 a. m., March 31st The river rose rapidly to a height never before known in this vicinity; and another peculiar feature was that while ordinarily the river runs bank full of ice for two or three days, this year the river was clear of ice in just six hours and a half, and remained clear. The bottom land south of Bismarck was one vast lak for three days, and at Mandan the water rose to a height of four feet in most of the houses. The streets were filled with huge chunks of ice and the people were obliged to

TAKE TO THE BLUFFS

for safety. April 1st while the water was at a standstill it turned cold and froze the water between the chunks of ice lodged between the river proper and Mandan and the water receding left almost a solid field of ice three miles wide and four to ten feet deep. This break up was so furious that railroad iron between Bismarck and Mandan was twisted double and in some instances broken as if they were pipe stems. The railroad company were obliged to cut a channel through the ice to reach Mandan and thousands of ties floated down the river. The steamer Eclipse landed at the foot of Third street, Bismarck, April 1st and after taking on a string band and about 200 passengers, steamed up to a point opposite and about two miles from Mandan, on an excursion trip, returning in the evening.

THE PROSPECTS FOR 1882

are that the break will be as gentle as a spring lamb, but should the weather be cold here and warm above, so that the break is forced by the rushing waters from the northwest, then a lively time may be expected, and Capt. Massie's fears realized.

David Stewart, of the signal service, and others also kept memorandums of the break-ups which agree to the above.

Notes.

Capt. Massie's opinion as to the danger of the boats at the levee from the ice during the break-up is, upon reflection, regarded as cranky by a majority of steamboat men in this city. Notwithstanding the fact that the ice is about three feet in thickness; that it is solid as a rock; that there is a large quantity of snow on the ground; that the season is advancing to a point when the probabilities are in favor of a sudden break-up from the effects of a warm rain, the opposers of Capt. Massie's theory are of the opinion that the boats at the levee below the bridge are in as safe a harbor as any on the river. Capt. Jake Lemon takes no stock whatever in Capt. Massie's theory. He discounts it as a cranky scare. The TRIBUNE, as this is a controversy between giants in river matters, will not attempt to decide the question, but will await a solution by the Big Muddy. Capt. Lemon seems to understand the nature of the Missouri thoroughly. He says that he has found in the course of his examinations that the channel is a succession of long deep pools. The upper end of each pool projects beyond the upper end of the pool next below, and is on the opposite side of the river. The water in passing from one pool to another thus has little fall, and a width of channel far greater than the width of the river, for it extends diagonally with the stream for the whole distance that the pools interlap. This increased width of itself make a shallow place but in addition to this is the fact that the water in passing so nearly crosswise of the river has little fall, hence a slower current and a more ready deposit of sediment, by which a bar is created. Just what all of this scientific conglomeration has to do with the safety of the steamers below the bridge, Capt. Lemon does not state.

Capt. Andy Haley, who has been on the boat, the Niobrara, watching and waiting for the river to break up, got tired Saturday and walked to Bismarck to find out when the "old thing" would turn loose. Capt. Tom Mariner, a prime river egg (if anybody knows what that is) gave Capt. Haley the information he was in quest of.

A week ago the river at Sioux City was free of ice, that is the channel was, but the bars were loaded down with ice.

Some of the steamers in the river here have been cut out of the ice for the third time. The season has been very coquettish.

The ferry boat Undine has new chimneys, Geo. Peoples did the job for the little craft.

The Pioneer Press of the 14th says: "Mr. Dan Maratta, general agent of the Coulson line of steamers, arrived in St. Paul yesterday from the east, and after a stay of a day or two, will start for his headquarters at Bismarck. Mr. I. P. Baker, of Bismarck, general agent of the Benton line of steamers, arrived in St. Paul yesterday from St. Louis, and will remain for a day or two." The many friends in Bismarck of these boss river men may begin to look for them this evening.

The steamer Gen. Sherman left St. Louis for Bismarck on the 10th inst.

Sioux City Journal, 4: "Maj. Cowles will take out one of the transfer boats, the Lincoln, probably, to-morrow or Monday. There is water enough for the boat between landings. The piles of the landing on the Covington side were mostly taken out by the ice, and the landing on the Iowa side somewhat damaged. The repairs on the bottom of the Terry are progressing well, and the boat will be ready to launch in a week or ten days. It is reasonably well settled that there will be little rise in the river until it is made by the rains."

Yankton Press, 3: "The steamer Big Horn is being moved down to the lower end of the ways, and as soon as the shore ice moves out she will be launched. The new boilers to be placed in the Big Horn and Rosebud have not arrived, but are expected every day.

Sioux City Journal, 8: "Col. H. C. Akin has made an arrangement with the railroad folks whereby river men on their way to Bismarck are enabled to go over the road to St. Paul for about half the regular rates, when provided with the proper credentials, and these can be obtained of Col. Akin."

Capt. Tom Mariner says he is only happy when in sight of the Big Muddy. A thing of beauty is a joy forever with some people, but it seems to be the reverse with Brocky Thomas. It's a big elongated thing of nastiness that takes his fancy.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH.

Blatchford accepts.

Johnny Dwyer, the pugilist, died Saturday in New York.

Rev. Dr. Garnett, United States minister to Liberia, is dead.

The treasury investigation has cost the government $10,000.

Taylor & Co., stockbrokers, Wilkesbarre, Pa., have suspended.

The senate has passed a bill prohibiting Chinese immigration.

Trouble is brewing between Austria and Russia. War is imminent.

Leighton, the colored murderer, will be hung at New York, April 21.

Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice arrived at Mentone yesterday.

The president has nominated John Russell Young for the Chinese mission.

Major Thos. H. Hayne, a Louisville capitalist, has made an assignment.

The Oil City & Chicago railway was chartered recently at Harrisburg, Pa.

The Mexican government has appropriated $100,000 for a military post at Laredo.

Freight rates from Buffalo to New York have advanced 15 cents per 100 pounds.

The grand council of Royal Arcanum in Milwaukee, Tuesday, was well attended.

Japanese Minister Bingham sends $100 to the Garfield memorial hospital fund.

Guiteau refuses $100 for the suit he wore the day he shot Garfield. He wants $150.

Wolshrie & Co.'s stave factory, at Evansville, Ind., burned recently. Loss, $4,000.

Having retained Hon. Emory A. Storrs, the Chicago gamblers propose to show fight.

The Aiken block and Masonic hall, in Mulbery, Mass., were cleaned out last night by fire.

The burning of the Sea View house at Biddeford, Me., Monday caused a loss of $90,000.

One hundred and twenty of the 4,000 people in South Bethlehem, Pa., have the small pox.

The Baltimore conference of the M. E. church yesterday passed anti-polygamy resolution.

Alfred Crawford, a leading grocer of Grand Rapids, Mich., has made an assignment.

The cigar-makers' strike at Milwaukee continues. Three hundred and sixty men are idle.

The democrats in Washington have declared positively against the Grant retirement bill.

The San Francisco produce exchange wants congress to restore the duty on Canadian malt.

The material of the defunct daily Gazette, at Dallas, Tex., was sold out Saturday by the sheriff.

John Miller, an old resident of Minneapolis, tired of life and hung himself in his barn Thursday.

The failure is announced of Blatt & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, of Richmond, Va.

Gen. Rosecrans has been chosen chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee.

Senator Edmunds is receiving basketfuls of letters urging him to reconsider his late declination.

The Mormons must go. The senate anti-polygamy bill has passed the house—yeas 199, nays 42.

Yardmaster Murphy, of Palestine, Tex., has been arrested for systematic robbery of freight cars.

Mayor King, of Philadelphia, has bounced the entire detective force of the city, for crookedness.

The rumor that Gould and Huntington had bought the Texas Central line, is authoritively denied.

Marcus and Jeff, two Indian murderers, swung from the same scaffold Friday at Lakeport, Cal.

The funeral of Armstrong, the victim of the Omaha war, was largely attended yesterday in that city.

Jack Hicks, an illicit distiller of Gwinne county, Ga., was shot dead recently while resisting arrest.

The Chicago labor union "kicks" on the militia at Omaha, and asks the president to recall the troops.

There were eight new cases of small-pox in Chicago Saturday, and seven deaths—a marked increase.

Distillers from leading cities are in Washington making a big fight for a reduction of the tax on whisky.

Cornwell, the venerable defaulting clerk of the Fourth national bank of New York, has been arrested.

Mary Herrman, an insane woman of Charleston. Ind., has just died, after a fast of sixty-three days.

The loss of the Fourth National bank of New York by the defalcation of its clerk, Cornwall, is $30,000.

Director Condit, of the "busted" Mechanics' bank of Newark, is under bail in the sum of $250,000.

The Pittsburg strike among the foundries and machine shops have been amicably settled by compromise.

Ulysses Grant, Jr., denies the stories that the general has lost large sums of money in wildcat speculations.

The fatally mangled body of a stranger was found on the C. M. & St. P. road, recently, near Winona.

A Detroit dispatch announces that the lakes are open to navigation. Steamers are making regular trips.

A resolution was adopted in the house yesterday asking Secretary Lincoln why he sent troops to Omaha.

Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, estimates that the cotton loss in the overflowed district will reach over $33,000,000.

The reported capture of Jesse James in Missouri, a few days ago, was a fiction of the Kansas City papers.

Commissioner Raum offers liberal rewards for the apprehension of the murderers of the late Collector Davis.

The western association of window glass manufacturers have resolved to advance prices from 3 to 5 per cent.

A Constantinople dispatch says it is feared in official circles that war between Austria and Russia is inevitable.

A respite of sixty days has been granted Wm. Nealand and Elias Craft, under sentence of death at Lexington, Ky., for the murder of the Gibbons family at Ashland, Ky.

Bucket shops at Memphis have come to grief, their proprietors having been indicted by the grand jury.

The democrats of Cincinnati have determined to hold a mass convention March 27th to nominate city officers.

A bill has passed the senate appropriating $20,000 for a monument to commemorate the battle of Monmouth.

The Iowa state legislature has passed a bill appropriating $52,500 for the completion of the state capital building.

A suit to recover $300,000 damages is brought by the Boulder Valley railroad against the Union Pacific.

At Dallas, Texas, Wednesday, fire destroyed the dry goods house of Cohn & Baum. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $10,000.

Scoville promises interesting revelations in connection with the assassination, in his book, soon to be published.

In the superior court of Chicago a Mrs. Sullivan is suing a saloon-keeper for making a drundard of her husband.

The Marksville (La.) Review cheerfully remarks that the floods will enrich the land and increase the cotton crop.

Sergeant Mason enlisted at the age of 18, when he was a resident of Zanesville, in the Seventy-eighth Ohio infantry.

A rich mineral district has been discovered in a hitherto unexplored country about 20 miles west of Tucson, Arizona.

The colored people of Washington denounce the late speech of Senator Jones, of Nevada, on the Chinese question.

The banking firm of Ralston, McQuarden & Co., at Fairview, Pa., have shut up shop. Liabilities, $250,00; assets, not known.

The carriage factory of J. F. Goodrich & Co., at New Haven, Conn., was ruined by fire. Loss, $60,000; insurance $40,000.

The Washington Post Saturday contained replies to recent attacks on the memory of President Garfield in certain publications.

Jay Gould proposes to "make it hot" for certain parties who have been lying about him, to the injury of his name and credit.

The friends of Senator Hill, of Georgia, say his condition is not worse, although the cancer in his throat has not been eradicated.

Sparks, the captain of the ship Gatherer, whose brutality at sea drove a sailor to commit suicide, has been arrested in San Francisco.

The most severe snow storm of the season visited Wisconsin Thursday and Friday. The snow in many places was eighteen inches deep.

The Texas Western railroad company, of which Fred Grant is president, has resolved to bond that road at $12,000 per mile for 900 miles.

Gov. Rusk, of Wisconsin, and ex-Spanish Minister Fairchild were installed, at Milwaukee last evening, as members of the Loyal Legion.

A small frame house burned yesterday in Duluth, and a Polish woman living in it, and at the point of childbirth, died while being removed.

Thos. Ward, of Hampton township, Bay county, Mich., has skipped with $1,000 of the funds of the township, of which he was treasurer.

The indictment against Dorsey and Brady while containing but a single count, is said to cover eighty-four large and closely written pages.

Michael McCofferin, an insane man, killed his mother and wife, at Kenosha, Wis., Sunday night and tumbled the corpses into the cellar.

An argument was heard in the supreme court in Washington Friday in behalf of the heirs of Gen. Lee, to recover the Arlington estate.

The Smithsonian Institute has received intelligence of the discovery by Prof. Forester, Berlin, of a new planet of the thirteenth magnitude.

Six inches of snow and badly drifting is the weather record of Thursday throughout Iowa and Kansas. They are good states—to emigrate from.

In order to settle all the claims now in the pension office in three years' time, Commissioner Dudley says he will need 1,550 additional clerks.

Scoville says he sent a letter to President Arthur asking that Guiteau be sent to prison for life. He thinks the letter angered the president greatly.

The steam barge Gracie Patterson went ashore yesterday at Two Rivers Point, near Milwaukee, and was totally wrecked. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000.

It is reported that railroad freight rates from Buffalo to New York will be increased to-morrow from thirteen cents to fifteen cents per hundred.

A sheriff is after Hazael, the pedestrian, who neglected to pay a $2,000 board and training bill which he incurred while preparing for the late match.

The Duncannon rolling mill, at New Bloomfield, Pa., was destroyed recently by fire, involving a loss of $75,000, and throwing 200 men out of work.

Mrs. Melville, wife of Lieut. Melville, has received a letter from her husband, who states that Capt. De Long and party perished at the mouth of the Lena.

Five laborers who started across the Ohio river at Pittsburg, last evening in a skiff, capsized, two being drowned, and the others barely reaching the shore.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat will send out a light draft steamer, carrying a corps of experienced reporters, on a news expeedition through the flooded district.

Edward M. Kelly, who was to hang at Santa Fe to-day, has for the second time been respited by the president. The exercises will take place April 17.

There is said to be no hope for the life of Senator Ben Hill. The glands on the right side of the neck have been removed in an attempt to eradiate the cancer.

An attempt to reduce wages in the rubber comb and jewelry manufactory at Bloomingdale, N. J., resulted in a strike, 1,700 employes leaving the establishment.

At Milwaukee, Saturday, the Northern Transportation company of Michigan, got a verdict of $111,166.66 damages against the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada.

Charles E. Trask, a respected young man of Somerville, Mass., has just been arrested for desertion from the regular army in 1873. Trask's enemies caused his arrest.

At Fort Smith, Ark., Saturday, Ed Fillsome, the Choctaw Indian who murdered Wm. Wasengale and John Stewart, near Waldron, Aug. 18th last, were convicted of murder in the first degree by the United States court.

The war claim of the heirs of Sterling F. Tustin, for $300,000, the value of property destroyed in Louisiana during the war, will be referred to the court of claims.

Gold coin to the amount of $17,000,000 was Friday transferred to Washington from the Philadelphia mint to relieve the vaults, which are crowded to their utmost capacity.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch states that nothing is heard from the men sent out from Fort Assinnaboine to rescue Marshal John Healy. His fate continues to excite great interest.

John Van Slyke, a wealthy farmer living near Ionia, Michigan, died Monday, declaring that he had been poisoned. His domestic relations were unpleasant, and murder is suspected.

A house in process of construction near Fort Wayne, was blown down Friday by a hurricane, a carpenter named Vail receiving a broken leg. and an old man named Davis being crushed to death.

Washington people condemn the sentence of Sergeant Mason as unusually severe. Army officers say it is unjustified. Guiteau says it is just right, and will teach cranks not to "fool" with him.

Judge Frizener, of Columbus, O., has set aside the verdict of murder in the first degree, which was returned against Morgan Richards, convicted of the murder of Mary Terrill some months ago.

The cause of Christianity in India is reported to have suffered a severe shock from the visit of the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, who went to India for the avowed purpose of "converting the heathen."

On the evening of the 12th inst. the militia at Omaha were attacked by the strikers, some of the officers being hit by the flying stones. A squad charged the mob, killing one man and wounding several.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., is partially paralyzed over a confession made by the wife of Joseph Bonnett that she has committed adultery with forty citizens, some "prominent." Warrants are out for their arrest.

The American base ball association met yesterday in Philadelphia. J. H. Park, of Louisville, was elected director. The next meeting will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the second Wednesday in December.

W. W. Johnson and William Mayfield have been arrested at Ft. Worth, Tex., charged with being connected with the gang who attempted to throw a train from the track of the Houston & Texas Central road, Sunday.

The late hoax about the arrest of a part of the Jesse James gang of robbers at Waukesha, Wis., originated in a heartless "job" which the Milwaukee Sentinel "put up" to expose the stealing of its dispatches by the Republican, a morning contemporary.

Two nobby individuals entered the Bank of Minneapolis yesterday and engaged the cashier in conversation. One of them managed to withdraw, and a few minutes later was discovered behind the counter in the act of grabbing a large roll of money. Arrests followed.

Artesian Wells.

As an artesian well is among the improvements to be made in Bismarck during the present season, information regarding these wells will be received with interest by the TRIBUNE's local readers. Artesian well makers say that water can be found anywhere, the question being only one of depth. This would seem to be proved by operations in the desert of Sahara, the last place in which one would look for water. In that desert French engineers have sunk from 75 to 100 wells, which yield 600,000 gallons of water per hour. With this water a large space has been brought under a high state of cultivation. Among the more noteworthy artesian wells in the United States is that of the insane asylum at St. Louis, Mo. It is 3,843 feet deep, and yields 4,500 gallons per hour. The water is warm, averaging nearly 75 degrees. In the same city a sugar refinery has a well 2,500 feet, yielding about 5 000 gallons per hour. In Louisville, Ky., is one 2,086 feet deep, giving 14,000 gallons per hour. Charleston, S. C. is poorly situated for water, and the city council has spent much money in trying remedies, commencing as far back as 1824. The result has been an artesian well 1,250 feet deep, yielding 2,200 gallons per hour In Philadelphia, the Continental hotel has a 250-foot well, eight inches in diameter, giving 2 200 gallons an hour There is a deeper and more prolific well in the United States mint in that city. In New Orleans there are wells of 600 feet; one in Columbus, O., 2,775 feet, and at Onarga, Ill., 75 miles south of Chicago, within a circle of 40 miles diameter are 200 wells, averaging about 75 feet in depth, and yielding 2,225 gallons per hour. On the plains and in the Colorado desert artesian wells are to be found, and also in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Many years ago the augers used in boring a salt well at Salina, N. Y., fell into some unknown lake 500 feet below the surface. The tools were lost, but the salt water came up abundantly. In California it is estimated that there are more than a thousand artesian wells, most of which are flowing. France is celebrated for these wells. One in the department Pas de Calais was sunk in 1,142, and is still flowing abundantly. The famous well at Grenell, near Paris, 1,782 feet deep, was finished in 1842, and yields 21,000 gallons an hour. At Haasy there is a well 1,823 feet deep, giving the enormous quantity of 67,000 gallons an hour. London has a large number of wells, and they may be found in almost all civilized countries. The water from deep wells is warm, the temperature increasing a degree for every 75 or 80 feet in depth.

The Dance Last Evening.

Whenever an announcement of a dance at the Merchants hotel is made, it is a signal for a general turn out of the dancers. Everyone knows that Marsh & Wakeman will have nothing but a first class party at their house, and consequently no one has any hesitancy to go there on the shortest possible notice. The party last evening was large, select and exceedingly enjoyable.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

TELEGRAPHIC

A Great Honor Declined.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following letters in reference to the vacant associate justiceship of the United States supreme court were made public to-day.

No. 29 Nassau street, N. Y., March 3. 1882: To Mr. President—Absence prevented a prompt acknowledgment of your two esteemed letters, which were found here awaiting my return from Utica. The high and unexpected honor you proffer by selecting me as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, is greatly valued. It will ever be a matter of pride and satisfaction that you deemed me fit for so grave and elevated a trust, but for reasons which you would not fail to appreciate I am constrained to decline. Although urgent demands upon my time just now prevent my accepting your cordial invitation to pass a few days with you in Washington, let me hold this as a pleasure deferred, but not lost. I have the honor to be sincerely your obedient servant. [Signed.]

ROSCOE CONKLING.

To his excellency the president.

Senate Chamber, Washington, March 6, 1882: Mr. President—I have received, through the secretary of state, your letter containing the offer of my appointment to the justiceship of the supreme court. I thank you sincerely for this highly valued proof of your good opinion, but I feel, for many reasons, that I ought not to accept it. I shall cherish this mark of your kindness and good opinion, though I did not need this proof of it, as one of the most pleasant of my life. I am, sir, very faithfully yours.

[Signed.] GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

No. 411 Massachusetts avenue, March 11, 1882: Mr. President—I am deeply touched at the manifestation of consideration you have shown me in connection with the associate justiceship, but further reflection has not enabled me to change the views I expressed to Mr. Frelinghuysen. With the sincere hope that you have experienced no embarrassment from the delay your kindness has caused. I am faithfully yours,

GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

Chicago and Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—Wheat unsettled and lower. No. 2 hard, 1.40; No. 2, 127½; March, 1.24¾; April, 1.25⅛; May, 1.25⅝; June, 1.24¾; July, 1.23¼; Year, nominal. No. 3. 1.05; No. 4, and rejected nominal. Corn firmer and in good demand. No. 2, 63 @ 63½. Oats, dull. No. 2, nominal, 41. Rye quiet and unchanged. No. 1, fresh. 64. Barley almost neglected. No. 2, cash higher, and 88, bid for fresh. Extra No. 3, fresh, nominally lower, 77.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Wheat was strong and higher most of the day, especially for July delivery. All outside quotations were strong and the movement was light. The market opened a shade lower for May, but stronger for the list and under sharp speculation. The demand advanced 1⅛ for May, 2¼ @ ⅜ for June, and 5⅛ for July. It then receded a little and closed about 1½ higher for May, 2⅜ for June, and 4½ for July than the closing Saturday. Sales—1.31½ for April, 1.21¼ @ 1.26⅛ for May, 1.22 @ 1.24⅞ for June, 1.18¼ @ 1.21⅜ for July, 1.12¼ @ 1.13¼ for the year. Oats—Sales 41½ @ 41¾ for April, 44 @ 44½ for May, and 42¾ @ 43 for June.

The Row at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—The situation of the strikers is growing more serious hourly. Adjutant-General Alexander arrived this evening to confer about bringing troops to protect the non-union laborers when they resume work, and it is certain that a number of companies of regulars and militia are ready to enter the city at brief notice. The greatest fear arises from the fact that numbers of the strikers are indulging in liquor, and may commit violence under its influence. Three hundred smelters have quit work without demanding higher wages, and also about a score of men from a distillery and packing house. The majority of them informed their employers that they left under coercion of the union, and not of their own accord, and were anxious to return as soon as the state of affairs would permit. At a strikers' meeting this evening speeches were made urging the men to act upon what is claimed as right without regard to the military.

A Terrible Disaster Barely Averted.

LITTE ROCK, March 11.—A Palmer, Tex., special says: Last Thursday night an attempt was made to wreck the north bound passenger train on the Houston and Taxas Central railroad, about a mile south of the town. Half a dozen or more railroad ties were spread across the track on a long trestle at a point thirty feet above the water in a swollen stream. The engine pilot shoved all but two ties in front of it, running upon them. The forward trucks were raised about a foot above the rails, when Engineer Thos. Clark stopped the engine and thus averted a disaster. The train was heavily loaded, and the passengers must all have been killed or drowned had the train proceeded ten feet further. The passengers made up a purse for engineer Clark. The railroad management at once put two detectives at work ferreting out the scoundrels.

Marshal Healy Captured by Indians.

HELENA, M. T., March 10.—Intelligence is received from Deputy United States Marshal John J. Healy, that he has fallen into the hands of the Indians and half-breeds, and is a prisoner in their camp on Milk River, below Medicine Lodge. He was arresting smugglers and illicit traders, who are very numerous in that country, when he was overpowered. Smugglers are gathering in force at the camp. Healy asks for assistance from Fort Assinaboine, and Gen. Ruger has ordered Capt. Morris to send at once a strong force to his assistance. Some fears are felt that the Indians will pull out for the British Possessions. Healy is a desperate man when facing danger, and his calling for help is taken as indicating that his peril is very great.

Fighting the Flood.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—The river here fell one inch to-day and now marks thirty-five feet and ten inches on the guage, and two inches below the highest point reached this season. Two hundred thousand rations for Tennessee sufferers arrived this morning to be distributed Monday, and Capt. Lee, the army officer appointed by the secretary of war to ascertain the condition of affairs in Mississippi, returned to-night from Arkansas City. In an interview with a Western Associated Press reporter, Capt. Lee said: "No idea of the country overflowed can be imagined. From a p int twenty miles below Memphis, where the first break in the levee occurred, the entire country is one vast sea. The people all through this submerged country are utterly destitute and in a starving condition, and their stock drowned. They are living in gin houses, stable lofts and upper stories of their cabins. Hundreds are subisting on parched corn. Many have been temporarily relieved by the distribution of government rations, but others could not be reached, and their sufferings are very great. The levee along the river front is broken in forty different places between Memphis and Arkansas City, and there are also points on the river ten miles wide. All published reports failed have to give an idea of the damage done. My first estimate made to the secretary of war that 36,000 rations would be required to feed 810,000 needy will "fall short, as the destitute will probably be double the number first estimated." Capt. Lee will telegraph Secretary Lincoln and await further instructions here.

Guiteau Getting Fat.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A visit to the jail to-day shows th t Guiteau has lost much of his loquaciousness and has become almost taciturn. He talks very little. He is not taking subscriptions to his book. He has gained flesh since the trial, and his color has greatly improved. The warden says he spends no time in religious exercises, rarely reading the bible, and he has never been seen praying. He does not appear to be depressed, and if questioned asserts that he was and is inspired. He has shown no exultation over the severe sentence in Mason's case. He spends the greater part of daylight reading proofs of his new edition. In conversation he never alludes to his death, but says, "go" instead, "I suppose I've got to go," being a frequent phrase with him. Warden Crocker does not think he will commit suicide, and is sure that the prisoner's health and insolence will remain unimpaired to the last.

A Cleveland Tragedy.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Mrs. Tempy Davis Samw s found late this afternoon lying dead in a dining basement bedroom under a saloon on St. Clair, near Water street. Two frightful gashes were found in the left side of the neck. Her dress, the bed and the floor were drenched with blood. An open razor was found on the floor, where it evidently dropped from her right hand. She was married last July to a Chinaman, called George Sam, having previously left her husband, Davis, in Arkansas. For several days she has been despondent, fearing Davis would appear and cause her arrest for bigamy. This is taken as the motive of her terrible self-murder.

A Poor Rule to Go By.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—This evening a shooting affray occurred between Jas. W. Wallace, editor of the Tribune, and W. A. Rule, editor of the Chronicle. The Chronicle this morning contained an article charging the Tribune with publishing a sensational article and then lying out of it. It also branded the editors of the Tribune as cowardly puppies. Wallace met Rule on the street this evening and demanded a retraction. Rule refused, and struck Wallace over the head with a cane, and drew back to strike again when Wallace drew a revolver and shot at Rule twice, the powder burning the latter's face. Rule fell, but was not hurt, and rising ran into a store. Wallace walked off, but finally gave himself up and gave bonds.

Tail End of the Omaha Rebellion.

OMAHA, March 11.—There has been no demonstration here by strikers to-day. The regular troops and militia will be kept guarding the non-striking laborers until all danger of another riot is passed. Gov. Vance arrived this evening and, with the local authorities, is determined to stamp out the rioting and intimidation of "scab" laborers. The arrest of all the ringleaders commenced this evening. W. A. Fonda, a socialist agitator, and Barney Shannon, ex-city councilman, were arrested and put under $100 bonds to answer to a charge of assault with intent to kill. The strikers hold a public meeting to-morrow, when a policy may be developed. The question may be settled on Monday.

The Missing State Papers.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The committee on foreign affairs, charged with the investigation of the Chili-Peru correspondence, with a view of fixing the responsibility for the abstraction of certain state papers, and of determining whether any diplomatic representative of the United States has involved himself in secession schemes, the success of which depended upon the intervention of the United States, was in session to-day. Francis O. St. Clair, chief of the consular bureau, testified. St. Clair does not believe the missing papers have been abstracted from the department.

Gen. Sturgis and His Enemies.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The investigation of the soldiers' home by the sub-committee of the senate military committee is bringing out facts decidedly damaging to the officers in charge. The friends of Gen. Sturgis claim that the recent charges against his conduct in the west emanate from the parties who are likely to be embarrassed by the soldiers' home investigation. Sturgis has published a pamphlet in reply to the charges against him.

Singular Disaster Near Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 10.—This afternoon at the Latimore Mines, owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, over two acres of ground went down and the gap is widening constantly. No one was injured. People living near are busy endeavoring to stop the further progress of the disaster.

The Queen's Enemy.

WINDSOR, March 11.—MacLean, the queen's assassin, has been committed for trial on the charge of high treason. MacLean, on being arraigned said he would reserve his defense. He declined to cross-examine witnesses. His interests were watched by a solicitor. The evidence was merely a repetition of that stated already concerning the attempt on the life of the queen. It overwhelmingly confirmed the statement that his pistol was sufficiently elevated when he fired for the ball to have struck her majesty.

The Wrestlers.

LOUISVILLE, March 11,—A mixed wrestling match between Ross of Louisville, and O'Donnell of Toronto, to-night, was decided in favor of Ross. The first round, collar and elbow, was won by O'Donnell in six minutes. The second round, catch-as-catch-can, was won by Ross in six and a half minutes. The third round was won by O'Donnell, collar and elbow, in thirteen minutes. The next two falls were won by Ross, side hold in one minute, and catch-as-catch-can in three minutes.

Gen. Ingalls Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A special to the western associated press says the confirmation of Gen. Rufus Ingalls to be quartermaster general was accomplished without serious opposition. Senator Beck made a speech directed against the policy of appointing officers to higher rank merely to retire them. It is believed that Gen. Ingalls will at once make new assignments of chiefs in the great military divisions.

A Paralyzing Sentence for Mason.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The court-martial in the case of Sergeant Mason, who attempted to kill Guiteau, have rendered their verdict. Mason is condemned to dishonorable discharge from the army, with loss of pay, and to be confined in the Albany penitentiary at hard labor for a term of eight years. Gen. Hancock has approved the sentence. The prisoner received his sentence with indifference.

She Was "Giving Him Taffy."

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the Christianey divorce suit to-day a reporter testified that he visited Mrs. Christiancy on the morning of January 4, 1881, after the letters put in evidence by Edil Giro were published. She said she had an object in writing in the style she did, and she was "giving him taffy." In another interview she denied the authorship of some of the letters, and declared them forgeries.

Mason, the Crank.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—A petition for presentation to President Arthur for the pardon of Sergeant Mason has been circulated to-day, and is receiving a large number of signatures of prominent business men. The grounds presented for executive clemmency are excitement under which the shooting was done, and that punishment enough has been suffered. They demand military discipline.

A Locomotive on a Tear.

DENVER, March 11.—An engine on the Denver & Rio Grande road became unmanageable on a heavy grade near Leadville, yesterday, and dashed down it at the rate of fifty miles per hour, finally jumping the track, and landing, a total wreck, at the foot of the embankment. Fifty feet further was a train full of passengers.

Blown to Atoms.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A Victoria dispatch says eight cases of giant powder and fourteen kegs of black powder exploded in tunnel No. 10, of the Canada Pacific, yesterday, killing Hugh Craig and wounding three others. It is supposed that Craig attempted to remove a cap from a cartridge, causing the explosion.

The Longest Railroad in the World.

BOSTON, March 10.—After two days' negotiations the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company has purchased the Sonora branch and secured an independent line. This purchase gives the Atchison system an independent Pacific coast outlet, and completes the longest continuous line of railway in the world.

Costly Fire at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, March 13.—[Special.]—A fire broke out shortly after midnight on Main street in Macelona & Graves grocery and consumed ten stores. The buildings were mostly wood. The total losses foot up about $100,000; insurance light.

What a Wisconsin Man Says.

J. J. Hof, of Milwaukee, Wis., who recently made a tour of North Dakota, visited Bismarck, of course; as a tour of North Dakota would be as incomplete without visiting Bismarck as a tour of Europe would be to skip Paris. Of North Dakota's metropolis he wrote to one of the leading newspapers of his state as follows:

"Passing the Troy, Steele and Clark farms, we came to the beautiful city of Bismarck, so charmingly located on the Missouri. Ex-President Hayes has a farm near Bismarck, which he obtained at 60 to 75c an acre; it is now worth $15.00 an acre, and it is so rich that Mr. Hayes reaped from 500 acres of wheat last year a profit of $15,000.

"In the vicinity of this place I last fall located my oldest brother, with family, temporarily, and who will, together with my other brothers, relatives and friends, join my colony this spring. From Bismarck west, for a distance of some one hundred and fifty miles, the country is rolling and pleasing to the eye, with many fine valleys and streams, and along the rivers timber is sufficient to afford a lucrative business in the supply of cord-wood. The soil is first-class, with coal beds near the track. Some of the mines are being worked and coal supplied at $2.50 per ton, and owners are getting rich even at that low price.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled
FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

For sale by O. H. Beal, Bismarck, D. T.
vol 9-33 y 1 eow

INSURANCE

FIRE AND MARINE

In the Following Companies:

Springfield - -	$1,361,948 00
Western, Toronto -	1,150,542 00
Firemen's Fund - -	811,673 00
Star of New York -	608,803 00
St. Paul Fire and Marine	558,483 00
American Central -	550,296 00
	$5,042,045 00

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent.

Given Away!
An Elegant One Hundred Page
FASHION CATALOGUE,
Beautifully illustrated and containing all the
LATEST STYLES
Of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvet and Dress Goods, Lace Curtains and Draperies
The acknowledged Guide of the Season. No lady who desires to know what to wear and how to dress well can afford to be without it.
The Spring number will be ready about Mar 15
☞ Be sure to send postal card (giving full name, town, county and state) when a sample copy will be sent you free of charge
H. C. F. KOCH, & SON,
6th Ave and 102, 104, & 106 W. 20th Street, NEW YORK CITY. 40 52

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIER,
THE LARGEST
TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT
In the Northwest
Importers and Jobbers of
Fine Woolens & Trimmings.
82 Jackson St.,
St. Paul, Minn

Garden Seeds!
Nursery Trees
Catalogues Free.

Grass Seeds!
Names Wanted.
Flower Seeds!
WYMAN ELLIOTT,
34-8 City Market, Minneapolis, Minn.

LYON & HEALY
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
Will send prepaid to any address their
BAND CATALOGUE,
for 1882, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of Instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

27-27.

A LADY wanted to take exclusive agency in Bismarck only for our celebrated LACES etc commission; steady work; no capital, but good endorsement; hundreds already working. Send for samples and terms.
40 43 J. B. HULING & CO., Chicago, Ill.

42nd
Popular Monthly Drawidg of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.
In the City of Louisville, on
Friday, March 31st, 1882.
These drawings occur monthly [Sundays excepted] under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.
The United States Circuit Court on March 31st endered the following decisions:
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.
The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the
MARCH DRAWING.

1 Prize.	$30 000	100 Prizes $100 ea	$10 000
1 Prize	10 000	200 Prizes 50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5 000	600 Prizes 20 ea	12 000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10 000	1,000 Prices 10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10 000		

9 Prizes $300 ea. Approximation Prizes, $2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea. " " 1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea, " " 900
1,960 Prizes, $112,400
Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets $50. 55 Tickets $100.
Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman 309 Broadway, New York.

FREE!
Ladies, send us the names of twenty five of your lady acquaintances, and we will send you in return a set of beautiful chromo lithographed cards, entitled
WORDS OF CHEER.
Each card has inscribed on it a short text from the sacred scriptures, with a specially appropriate decoration. For rewards to Sunday school scholars they are unsurpassed
We shall forward to each of the ladies whose names you send us a copy of our latest publication, entitled
"Shopping in New York"
You will do your friends a service and earn a handsome premium at the same time.
Ehrich Bros.,
Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, New York. 35-38

PILES
ANAKESIS
DR. S. SILSBEE'S EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY
Gives Instant Relief, and is an Infallible
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1 00 per box, prepaid, by mail. Samples sent free to Physicians and all sufferers, by Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York City. Sole makers of ANAKESIS.
50v1

DO Send for our ... Free to any address, containing full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue Chicago, Ill.
16-43

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.
Will mail FREE their Catalogue for 1882, containing a full descriptive Price-List of Flower, Field and Garden
SEEDS
Bulbs, Ornamental Grasses, and Immortelles, Gladiolus, Lilies, Roses, Plants, Garden Implements. Beautifully illustrated. Over 100 pages. Address
ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL
179-183 East Main St. 200-206 Randolph St

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., February 1, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas A. Foster against Richard Granam for abandoning his homestead entry No. 222, dated November 15, 1880, upon the northeast quarter of section 12, township 138 north, range 79 west, in Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

JOHN A REA, Register.
EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver
w35-40

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.

What Stanley Huntley Says of the Scheme.

In speaking of the recent boomers from Dakota in Washington, and the division scheme, the Brooklyn Eagle says: "It may seem a little strange to outsiders that the upper section should consent to let the southern part slip into the confederation instead of hanging on and taking chances at some near future time. But the fact is, the people of the north have been mercilessly bulldozed into their present attitude. Yankton, almost in the extreme southeast corner, is the capital of the territory, and has for years lorded it over the north with a remorseless hand. Any effort to change the capital has been met by Yankton with a vindictive opposition. Her people have managed to locate all the territorial conventions there, and her prominent citizens have been selected as candidates by both parties, despite the protests of northern delegates. Yankton is the abiding place of the federal officials, and calling on the smaller cities around her for assistance, she has contrived to hold the sceptre and dictate terms to the upper portion, which was powerless to resist. There seemed to be no territorial feeling in Yankton. She fought vigorously for her right to rule, and, regardless of the clamor raised against her tyranny, swung an iron rod over the northern people, who were in a way dependent on her for stores or for a market, all the time keeping her eyes bent on the possibilities of some day becoming the capital of a state

WHAT THEY DIDN'T WANT.

A suggestion to admit the whole territory, with Yankton in it, would have been met with a howl of opposition from the north. The scheme to divide, and let Yankton go, was greeted with some consideration It is difficult to describe the bitterness of feeling that was growing and becoming intensified between the two sections. Dakota was divided between Yankton and the north Members of the legislature, say from Bismarck, were compelled to travel to St. Paul, thence to Sioux City, Iowa, and thence to Yankton, about a thousand miles. They proposed to change the capitol, and generously suggested Bismarck! Fargo legislators were better off by two hundred and ten miles of travel, and they offered their town. Yankton refused and snubbed both. And here were two sections, without any community of interest, the one ground down by the other. Finally Fargo, with her Red river and Winnipeg commerce and the

IMMENSE WHEAT FIELDS WEST OF HER

to draw upon, became ambitious and proposed a division on the one hundredth meridian, the eastern part to come in as a state. Yankton blinked at her and waited for developments. They came in the shape of a shriek of rage from Bismarck and the Black Hills. Bismarck had no political aspirations, but she contemplated the growth of Fargo with some uneasiness, and had no notion of seeing her rival sister under state constitution while she remained under territorial organization The Black Hills wanted some of the cakes and ale, if there were to be any, and awoke to the fact that her population held the balance of power. If there were to be any division, it must be on a parallel north of the Hills, and Fargo retired disgusted, having strengthened the hands of her enemy, Yankton.

From that time the feeling in favor of separation strengthened. Reinforced by the Black Hills, Yankton renewed the struggle, and hopeless of relief, the north consented and sent her delegates to assist in the partition. They will probably labor as hard and enthusiastically as the earnest gentlemen from the south, for she will get rid of her political enemy, and after all she will be benefited.

Such, in a nutshell, is the history of the present plan Though consenting to the dismemberment, the north regards with some jealousy the success of the south, but thinks she has accepted the lesser evil and turns to the new prospect with comparative pleasure

THE PROPOSED STATE.

Should the bill pass, the new state will bring in about seventy nine thousand square miles, of which, by the government surveys of 1879, over thirty thousand square miles are Indian reservations. This cuts the actual state property down to less than forty-nine thousand square miles, unless the new state government proposed to arrange for a cession of this area, and a removal of the tribes There has been nothing said in the Dakota papers or by the delegates as to the proposed disposition of the Indians, and their intention is only a matter of conjecture.

COMMERCE AND INDIANS.

It is probable that Jamestown, familiarly known as Jimtown, will be the capital of the new territory, if the division is completed. It is central, and if the enterprise of building light draught boats that will float in the eighteen inches of water of the James, or Jim river, is ever carried out, the place will command some commerce outside of its present railway business. Jimtown people contend that their river has great advantages over the Red River of the North. The boats on the latter stream are longer than the river is wide. The original intention was that they should turn around in Lake Winnipeg, but it was found on their return to Fargo that they must also turn at that point, if they were to be of further avail. This gave rise to an innovation in river navigation. When they want to turn a boat now, all hands go to work and dig a cut in the bank. The boat's stern is backed into it, and the current floats her nose around. It requires some labor, but labor is cheap. Fargo is making vast preparations to become the capital, but it is doubtful if she succeeds. Bismarck will assist Jimtown, and these three cities have practically the controlling voice in the selection.

NORTH DAKOTA

has but little over nine thousand square miles of Indian reservation within her borders, mostly devoted to starving the Arikarees, Gros Ventres and Mandan tribes, and situated in the extreme northwestern part, where it was supposed the tide of immigration would never turn. But now another railroad is spoken of seriously, to run through the northern part of North Dakota, striking the Missouri at the mouth of the Yellowstone and crossing into Montana, or keeping along the east bank, around the big head of the Missouri, and reaching the neighboring territory by crossing the Big and Little Muddies, and then running along the north bank of the Missouri. It can scarcely be possible that human enterprise contemplates such a route as the latter. Following the river bends, they must travel at least five hundred miles through the Piegan, Blackfeet, Blood and River Crow reservation, now a wild buffalo country, and through the region made famous by the unsuccessful raids against Sitting Bull. Yet such things are talked of, and pioneers point silently to the wastes above the big bend and look unutterable prophecies of the swift coming time when the buffalo grass will be plowed under and the land teeming with crops.

Bismarck National Bank.

The Bismarck National bank was organized on the 13th inst. with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, although subscriptions for double that amount were offered. The stockholders are J. W. Raymond, Justus Bragg, Joseph Leighton, E. B. Kirk, J. K. Wetherby, Alex. McKenzie, F. J. Call, Wm. Harmon, W. B. Bell, C. R. Williams, Joseph Hare, Geo. P. Homery, W. B. Watson, J. S. Veeder, John Whalen, G. S. Grimes, James Brennan, F. S. Girard, and J. W. Foley. The directors elect are J. K. Wetherby, Alex. McKenzie, F. J. Call, Wm. Harmon, Justus Bragg, W. B. Bell and J. W. Raymond. The officers elect are J. W. Raymond president, and W. B. Bell cashier.

Capt. J. W. Raymond is a live, energetic and popular business man, a shrewd and safe financier, who has had much experience in banking. W. B. Bell, the cashier, has had thirteen years experience in a national and five years in a private bank. He possesses peculiar qualifications for the place for which he is chosen, and all interested may depend upon their interests being safely managed. Mr. Bell is county treasurer of Burleigh county. The Bismarck National will surely prosper, and if Bismarck continues to grow as it has grown in the past year, it will not be long until the capital of the Bismarck National bank will be doubled, and possibly trebled again and again.

A Nice New Game.

Some of the old saints have now invented a new kind of pedro. Whenever anybody catches anybody else's pero, the party winning has the right to kiss the other five times. The game is played with an equal division of the sexes. The other evening old Bishop ——— fixed up a pack of cards with nine pedros and started a game right in among some of the prettiest girls of the ward. It happened, however, that the girls anticipated his little game, and had a pack all ready without any pedros in. They rung in the cold deck on the old fellow, and started the game. He made some big bids, expecting to catch some pedros, and got set back on the board every time. All this time the girls kept exclaiming, "Oh, ain't this a nice game; so exciting." After playing an hour the old fellow didn't see the color of a single pedro and the glances and giggles of the girls caused him to suspect that the daughters of Zion were rather getting the best of him. He finally got so far off the board that he was, comparatively speaking, out of sight, and finally gave up the place to a young man who was seated near by, watching the game. In a twinkling the girls transposed the packs again, and for the next two hours the sounds of smacks that young man won could be heard all over the room.—[Salt Lake Tribune.

Bismarck's Mineral Region.

W. H. Todd, a well known and reliable Montanaian, in a letter of recent date, speaks of the gold and silver districts in the mineral region to which Bismarck is the gateway, in the following interesting manner: "I daily meet old miners of my acquaintance who give me information; and from all I can learn of the Barker camp, it is going to be first class in every respect. There is a regular net-work of silver leads throughout the district, many of them assaying high in silver. There are two other districts near Barker—new discoveries—which promise well. One, the Montana district, shows free gold ores, as well as silver. The Warm Springs, or Maginnis district is some sixty or seventy miles east of Barker, in the snowy Mountains. This is the place where S. T. Hauser and A. M. Holter bought a free milling gold ore lead, paying $15,000 for it. The whole Judith, Belt, Snowy and Moccasin Mountains are turning out to be good mining sections. All that I learn about them, however, I gain from parties whom I have confidence in and whom I think are capable of judging."

Railroad Racket.

The Yellowstone Journal says that the North Pacific engineer department has dispatched three survey parties so far. One party is to survey a branch road from Coulson to Fort Benton; one is to survey a road to the National Park, and one is to complete the main line survey from Young's Point to the Rocky mountains.

Two passenger trains daily will be run to Jamestown on the North Pacific this summer, and an accommodation will probably connect at that point which will give Bismarck the advantage of the extra train.

"The Picturesque Northwest" is the title of a handsomely arranged and illustrated guide book, issued by the Omaha road for free distribution. The work graphically describes the wealth of scenery abounding in the northwest.

For the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock Saturday evening at St. Paul, 1,600 emigrants passed through the union depot en route for Manitoba.

The land sales of the North Pacific for February are as follows: On the Minnesota division, 1,676 acres; Dakota division, 5,760 acres and ninety-three town lots. In all, 7,436 parcels. Missouri division 480 acres and four lots. Yellowstone division eleven town lots. The total receipts from land sales was something over $50,000.

Turtle Mountain Bill.

Delegate Pettigrew's bill for the opening of that vast fertile region known as the Turtle Mountain reservation to white settlement provides for negotiations by the secretary of the interior either in person or by commissioners appointed by him, with the Turtle mountain band of Pembina Chippewa Indians in Dakota for the cession of all their lands in this territory to the United States for a certain specified sum; also to negotiate with the Indians on the White Earth reservation in Minnesota for the location of said Turtle Mountain Pembina Chippewa Indians on said White Earth reservation; provided, that if said Turtle Mountain Pembina Chippewa Indians will not remove to said reservation, or if no arrangements can be made with the Indians on the White Earth reservation, then the secretary of the interior, or the commissioners herein specified, shall allot lands in severalty to the said Indians at such place or places upon the land now claimed by said Indians as shall be agreed upon, said allotment to be as follows: To each head of the family, 190 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section of land; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to earth other person now living, one-sixteenth of an acre; all allotments set apart under the provisions of said act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the secretary of the interior or the commissioners herein provided for shall select for each orphan child.

Painted Woods Booming.

The Painted Woods country is just booming. These woods extend along the Missouri river about thirty miles. They afford an abundance of timber and shelter for stock. Stock feed and grow fat on the prairies all winter without hay or grain. The river is navigable. Coal in inexhaustible quantities is also found. The water is excellent. Thousands of families can be settled on government lands—on homesteads—without money, and without price, excepting the United States land office fees. Saturday four representatives of a large Scandinavian colony from Illinois went up to prospect. Saturday night John Johnson with a family of twelve and his brother arrived from Sweden and struck out next morning for Painted Woods. Last week a new postoffice, called Wagonsport, was established sixteen miles above Bismarck—nine miles below Petersons Painted Woods postoffice. Yesterday tickets were sent for six families more who are to come from the old country. The fare from Sweden to Bismarck, emigrant rates is $64.65.

Don't Forget It.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer of the 9th inst., gives birth to the following item of warning which is so applicable to every town in the territory that the TRIBUNE reproduces it for the general good: "The circumstances are peculiarly favorable for a first-class blaze in Grand Forks one of these windy days or nights. In the first place we have no water, and our little one-horse chemical extinguisher is quite useless when a building is wrapped in flames. It can, no doubt, be used with good effect in the first stages, when a fire is confined to a single room; but when shees of flame are leaping from block to block and from street to street, our citizens could only stand by in utter helplessness and see their property crumble to ashes. The Plaindealer is no prophet of evil, but the day of reckoning is sure to come sooner or later. We should have a first-class steamer and a well organized fire brigade—but first we must have the water works."

Prof. W. I. Honeycombe.

Prof. W. I. Honeycombe, a phrenologist of reputation, is at the Merchants, where he may be found until Monday. Owing to urgent calls from Fargo and other neighboring cities, his stay is limited to that date. Those desiring a chart of their head, so as to enable them to play themselves correctly, should call upon the professor at once. It would be a wise act on the part of the cranks to go and see the professor. He may probably be able to put them onto the racket best suited for their peculiar kind of talent.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or tresspassing upon any portion of the sw ¼ of sec. 32, town 139 n, range 80 w.,

Known as the Jackman Claim,

and lying within the corporate limits of the ctiy of Bismarck. JOHN J. JACKMAN.
61tfd&w

A Leap Into Popular Favor.

It is not always that the world acknowledges what is right and best; but BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, by universal acquiescence, have been awarded the premium for cleansing the blood, curing indigestion, constipation, regulating the bowels, and toning up weak nerves. Price, $1; trial size, ten cents. Sold by Peterson, Veeder & Co.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street New York. Send for their catalogue and

$25 TO $50 PER DaY

can easily be made by using the celebrated

Victor Well Auger and Rock Boring machinery,

in any part of the country.

We mean it and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. They are operated by either man, horse or steam power, and bore very rapid. They range in size from three inch to four and one-half feet in diameter, and will bore to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone coal, slate, hard pan grauel, lava, builders' serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the very best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and acknowledged as the best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. We contract for prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds o minerals: also for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse poweas, brick machines, mining tools portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds.

☞Good active agents wanted in every ceuntry in the world. Address

Western Machinery Supply Depot,
511 Walnut street, St. Louis, U. S. A.

State in what paper you saw this. 13-1y.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility. Directions in eleven languages.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth.

PRICE, $1.00. TRIAL SIZE, 10 Cents.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. *Michigan* grown seeds will be found more reliable for planting in the *Territories* than those grown farther South. We make a specialty of supplying Market Gardners. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 3, 1882.

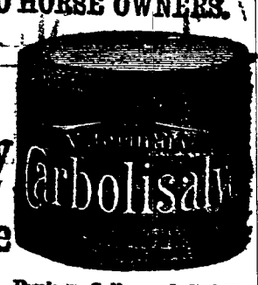
Complaint has been entered at this office by Ethan A. Dawson, against William Lamb for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 100, dated may 1st, 1882. upon the n. w. ¼ sec. 26, tp. 138, r. 78, in Burleigh county. Dakota territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said William Lamb has failed to comply with the requirements of timber culture law in not breaking five acres during the first year and in cultivating the same and breaking five acres more during the second year. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. J. A. REA,
40-44 Register.

How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that anyone will suffer from the many derangements brought on by an impure condition of the blood, when Scovill's Sarsarparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is indeed a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has proven itself to be the best blood purifier ever discovered, effectually curing scrofula, syphilitic disorders, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria; all nervous disorders and debility, bilious complaints and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, skin, etc. It corrects indigestion. A single bottle will prove to you its merits as a health renewer, for it acts like a charm, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lessen the natural vigor of the brain and nervous system.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS.

Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve



Will cure Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Collar and Saddle Galls, Chaps, Chafes, Mange, Sores, Abscesses, Speed-Cracks, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Thrush, Rotting Frog, Inflammations and all Skin and Hoof Diseases, quicker than any other remedy known.

It will cure any case of Scratches, Speed Crack or Cracked Heel.

It keeps the frog and hoof soft and healthy, and will grow a new tough hoof in a short time.

It is cleansing and healing and is the only preparation that will cure Cuts, Wounds, Galls and Sores, AND BRING THE HAIR IN THE ORIGINAL COLOR. Unequaled for general stable use.

Pound cans, $1. Small cans, 50 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Prepared only by

J. W. COLE & CO.,
Black River Falls, Wis.

Sold by Peterson, Veeder & Co.

City Stables,

Fourth Street,

CONN MALLOY, PROPRIETOR.

Have the finest rigs in the city. Buggies, saddle horses, etc. Good accommodations for driving wagons

ELECTRIC RING YOUTHFUL VIGOR, Lost Energy, Nervous Debility, Lost Hopes, Indiscretions in Youth positively cured. Rubber goods 2 for $1 or $4 per doz. Send stamp for circular. Dr. JAMES,
20v1 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., February 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., April 15, 1882, viz.:

Warren Fousen,

D. S. No. 418, made June 15, 1881, alleging settlement same day, for the southeast quarter section 4, township 139 north, range 73 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: D. F. Allison, C. W. Watkins, Otto Johnson and Henry I. Wright, all of Kidder county, D. T., and postoffice Steele.
37-41 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. February 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the Register and Receiver, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m, April 5th, 1882, viz.:

John P. Hoagland,

D. S. No. 343 filed August 10th, 1880, and alleging settlement August 9, 1880, for the n ½ n e ¼, s e ¼ of n e ¼, n e ¼ of s e ¼ section 24, township 139 north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz.: G. Thornwald, P. Malloy, John Larson, and Maurice O'Brien, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice Bismarck.
39-43 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., February 6, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof at this office, at 10 o'clock a. m., March, 14, 1882, viz:

JOHN C. SWETT,

d. s, no. 248, filed July 5, 1879, and alleging settlement the same day for the s. ½ of s. e. ¼; s. ½ of s. w. ¼, sec. 10, tp. 138 n. range 79 w., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, viz: Lamson O Stevens, Albert W. Hall, Frank A. Little and Eugene Neal, all of Burleigh county, D.T. Postoffice address, Bismarck. JOHN A. REA,
36-40 Register.

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., January 24th, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Paul C. Jaussen against Geo. H. Stuart, Jr., for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No 71, dated July 24, 1878, upon the lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, section 20, township 139 north, range 71 west, in Kidder county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that he has not broken or cultivated any portion of said land since date of entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
37-41 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck D. T. March 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., April 12, 1882, viz.:

Hubbill M. Manley,

D. S. 436, filed August 30, 1881, and alleging settlement the same day for the southeast quarter, section 34, township 140, range 81 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz.: Leroy Clemons, Byron Murray, Geo. B. McClure and W. O Ward, all of Burleigh county. Postoffice. Bismarck, D. T.
40-44 JOHN A REA, Register.

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 7, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by W. R Maze against Charles W. Murray, Jr., for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 216, dated September 13, 1880 upon n. e. q. sec. 10, twp. 137, n. r. 79 w., in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles W. Murray, Jr., has not broken the five acres required by law, during the year ending September 13, 1881 The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. J. A. REA,
40-44 Register.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Mathey, deceased, must exhibit the same to the undersigned administrator, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, at the city of Bismarck, D. T., within four months after the first publication of this notice, otherwise said claims will be barred. VALENTINE SCHRECK,
Dated Feb. 20, 1882. Administrator.
J. E. Carland attorney for administrator. 38-40

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE METROPOLIS

Water works will be built in Bismarck within three months.

Our present weather is depressing. Every morning one gets up he is disappointed.

Wm. Berkleman, who has been down the river, reports prairie chickens in great abundance in the vicinity of Louis Agard's ranch. They can be bagged with a club.

The St. Paul Despatch of Friday says: "For a while this morning it seemed as though the union depot had been converted into Castle Garden. The fever for the northwest is strong."

Gen. Brisbin's letter which is printed in this issue of the TRIBUNE, is corroborated, or at least so much of it as maintains the schedule of wages paid in Montana, recently given by the general, by Capt. John W. Smith, of Miles City.

The fire boys begin to think that the city council do not intend to use them square on the extinguisher pump purchase, and they intend to put the pump up at public auction. At least that is what they are talking among themselves, but we guess they are only codding.

The Fargo Republican says: "The Bismarck Tribune says a prominent stock man of Montana is canvassing the feasibility of quartering a large herd of cattle in the Mouse river country. From present indications there will be a heavy immigration into that beautiful and fertile region this year."

S. B. Lawrence, of New Sharon, Iowa, who recently purchased the R. M. Douglas property on Apple Creek, has arrived with eight head of horses, a car load of household goods and various utensils for farming. Mrs. Lawrence arrived last evening. Mr. L. will prove a very valuable addition to Burleigh county.

One of the desirable and needed improvements noticed by the TRIBUNE man during his swing around the circle yesterday was the construction of a substantial plank walk on Fourth street, running from Chas. Kupitz' market two blocks north. A few more improvements of this character would not injure Bismarck in the least.

Mr. Swan, the artesian well man, was shown about town yesterday, and concluded that it was an excellent place to sink an artesian well. His proposition is being considered, and in all probability it will be accepted and water works put in during the next three months. It will be worth a million to the city of Bismarck.

The following from the Minneapolis Tribune will illustrate what the North Pacific is doing for Fargo: "The North Pacific company's new depot at Fargo, to be built this season will be a solid brick building, three stories and of liberal ground space—a better and larger depot than could be found in St. Paul or Minneapolis four or five years ago."

Information is wanted by the U. S. consul at Milan, Italy, or the postmaster at Bismarck, D. T., of Domenico Olivieri, a baker by trade, who came to America in 1874 and established a bakery in Bismarck a few years since. Any information of his whereabouts will be kindly received by the postmaster at Bismarck or the U. S. consul at Milan. By corresponding with the above, he will learn of something to his advantage.

O. T. Anderson, of Missouri, who survived the siege of Fargo land sharks, after looking about Bismarck with Messrs. Wallace, McLean and others, has concluded that the Missouri slope is a hundred times more desirable in every respect than the Red River valley. His friend, Jonas Heath, of Alanthus, Mo., arrived last evening from Jamestown and is already infatuated with this country. It is ever thus. Every practical farmer observes the advantages of locating near the metropolis at a glance.

Rus Marsh, of the Merchants, was interviewed by a large number of citizens yesterday on the hog question, but he was equal to the emergency. He assured them that the extra porkers which came into his pen, he had just ascertained, belonged to "Old Charley," the demented Swede who was in his employ during the past year, but now confined in the county jail awaiting transportation to the insane asylum at Yankton. This explanation ought to square him in his canvass for the mayoralty with the voters who have lost pigs.

O. T. Anderson, of Alanthus, Mo., who somehow got hold of a Chamber of Commerce edition of the TRIBUNE, and sold his farm to get Dakota dirt, arrived last Saturday. Just how he managed to get away from those Fargo fellows is not generally known, but one thing is certain, and that is a man who escapes them must have good grit, a wise head and a mind of his own. Bismarck has no use for the faint hearts who start from the east for Bismarck, and allow those Red River land sharks to gobble them before they have seen the Missouri slope. Mr. Anderson is an energetic and practical farmer. He will look around Bismarck thoroughly, and when he finds the piece of land he wants he will take it. At Fargo he was told there was nothing at Bismarck. He'll see those Fargo fellows later.

T. C. Power Gets the Business.

Glendive's little river racket has been most effectively blockaded. Thos. C. Power, of the Benton line of steamers, has secured the government transportation on the Missouri river at one-half less rate than from Glendive. This is in accordance with the TRIBUNE's predictions. The insane idea of making Glendive the headquarters for the Missouri river transportation business will be more apparent by the bids which were opened at St. Paul yesterday—reference to which are made in another column of this morning's TRIBUNE.

More Lock Boxes.

The postoffice will by the 1st of April be supplied with a new lot of lock boxes. Those who wish lock boxes will please leave a memorandum with the clerk, in order that they may be saved for them. A deposit of $1 for each key will be required, the deposit to be returned when the key is surrendered. The rent is 75 cents for three months. The letters are distributed for the lock boxes usually after the arrival of the mail, and persons renting them can get their mail before the crowd gathers about the general delivery. Better secure one.

A Three-Story Brick Hotel.

There is a big difference in knowing how to boom and in booming as you know how. Sheriff McKenzie knows how, and booms accordingly. He has a good deal of city real estate, and when in his judgment, it becomes necessary to feed the boom he gives it away, even corner lots on Main street. A couple of gentlemen from Michigan, who were in Bismarck Sunday, expressed a willingness to erect a hotel if the citizens would make it an object to them. Sheriff McKenzie, upon ascertaining what they wanted, at once gave them two lots on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, and Marsh & Wakeman stand ready to lease the improvement for five years. The hotel is to be of brick, fifty by 100 feet, three stories in height. The plan of the house is now being gotten up, and in all probability will be among the substantial improvements of Bismarck during the early summer.

They're Coming.

Several families arrived at the booming town of Steele, Wednesday, and Mr. Steele and several more arrived yesterday. The foundation of the new hotel is now nearly finished and the building (framed in Minneapolis) is nearly ready to be placed in position. At least fifty letters have already been received by Messrs. Steele & Jewell, proprietors of the townsite asking about the country, the town, etc. Nine out of the inquiries can be traced to information gained of there being such a town in the Bismaeck TRIBUNE. From Steele to Bismarck the country is certain to be pretty well settled during the coming season.

A Solid New Comer.

S. B. Lawrence, who bought the Douglas farm of 400 acres near Bismarck recently is now here ready to begin operations. He started from his old home in Illinois with seventeen head of horses but sold nine at St. Paul. His family will arrive in a day or two, also his household effects and farming implements. Mr. Lawrence, who interviewed Fargo on his way here, says that is a dandy of a horse market. That is, it is a first-class market for those who desire to purchase horses, but a depressed market for those having the equines for sale. There are at present, according to his estimate, over a thousand horses for sale, and no buyers. Fargo has reached the end of its string.

A Big Sheep Ranche.

A Pennsylvania paper of recent date says that a party of Philadelphia capitalists, with J. Dawson Thomson, of Shoemakertown at their head, are contemplating sheep farming on a large scale in Dakota. The site selected is on the line of the North Pacific railroad near Bismarck, where Mr. Thomson owns a tract of land embracing 1,700 acres. A portion of this land has been laid out in town lots, houses erected and a station formed. The capital which will be embarked in the enterprise is $75,000, and from this fund buildings will be erected and proper shelter provided for the animals during the severe winters of the northwest. The Mr. Thomson referred to is the proprietor of the town of Dawson about fifty miles east of Bismarck on the North Pacific railroad.

Bismarck Tribune Primer.

LESSON I.

What's a crank, pa?
A man with long hair, my child.

LESSON II.

What's a boom, pa?
It is a season of an extraordinary influx of settlers into a new section and the excitement attending such a stampede.
Well, is a boomer an excited man?
You musn't ask too many questions, my son.

LESSON III.

What is a masher, pa?
A masher is a d. b. fool.

LESSON IV.

Do steamboat men know when the river will break up?
Yes, my pet, they know just when it breaks up, the day after it breaks.

The Trade of the Maginnis Region.

Parties who have been in the Maginnis region report the country adjoining the mines as rich in agricultural lands. The Miles City Journal is urging its business men to secure the trade of that mining camp, and what it says applies just as well to the merchants of Bismarck. Therefore the TRIBUNE reproduces an extract from the Journal's lecture:

"If we fail to catch the trade from that quarter it will not be from lack of the good will of the settlers in that region, or from unfavorable location, but from sheer lack of business enterprise. Don't let us hang back till some town less forward, but with more 'get up and get' catches the prize. Do not wait, business men of Miles City, till other business men with shorter poles but more backbone walk off with the persimmons, and then you come around and kick the Journal in its basemen: for not calling your attention to this favorable opportunity for mercantile progression."

The Opera House Last Night.

An eastern man who attended the performance at the opera house last night must have been impressed with the good sense of Bismarck's population. In eastern æsthetic communities the bon ton element never frequent a variety theatre, but in Bismarck, where the people are solidly sensible, whenever Manager Whitney advertises an entertainment for the ladies of the city, the attendance is large, brilliant and of the best society. Those who are habitues of the nightly performance at this popular temple of amusement, either remain away or disguise themselves in such good behavior as to obliterate their identity. The house was crowded last night and better attention was never given. Manager Whitney was as radiant as one of Oscar Wilde's sunflowers, and as watchful and attentive as a French dancing master. The entertainment was most excellent. Giving entire satisfaction to everyone. Secotte and Andrews, the trapeze artists, out did any of their former feats. If Manager Whitney would give these "Ladies' Nights" performances more frequently he would please the majority of the public better.

The Painted Woods Boom.

The four Scandinavians from Illinois who went up to Painted Woods on Saturday returned Wednesday. They took a half section of government land each, a homestead and a tree claim, and have now gone to St. Paul to buy a section and a half of railroad land in the same neighborhood. They settled above John Satterland's a few miles. They were immensely pleased with the country and are confident that many of their neighbors who, like them, have been renting land for the past twenty years, will follow their example. Mr. Satterland settled there in 1878 and has secured two thousand acres, of which two hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation. Any who doubt the excellence of this country have only to come and look at it. Any who doubt that cattle live and keep in fine condition during the winter without hay or grain have only to call on Mr. Satterland, who will show them Capt. Harmon's herd, some of which have been ranging all winter on the west side of the river opposite his place, and are in good condition for beef although they have received no attention whatever. Mr. Satterland came to Bismarck with the new comers and returned yesterday with another gentlemen who represents thirty families, who will doubtless go and do likewise.

THE Deadwood Times has another fight on hand. Ever since its first appearance it has stood out against everything crooked, consequently its existence has been turbulent but happy. Happy for the reason that peace troubles old man Warner's mind. The Times has been the instrument that has broken all the rings in the Black Hills; has forced indictments on irregular officials; has made boards of county commissioners resign to avoid the penitentiary; has done everything that a newspaper could do for the welfare of a community, and still there are honest people in the Hills who do not appreciate the paper. It is now after the board of city aldermen of Deadwood, and the TRIBUNE offers a two to one bet that it "downs" the cranks in the board.

Carpenter & Cary,

Land Agents

N. P. R. R. CO.,

Mandan, D. T

Town Lots in all parts of Mandan. Desirable lots in the N. P. addition to Mandan. If you want to buy or sell, call on

Carpenter & Cary.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by William Eades, mortgagor, to Leo & Granberry, mortgagees, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1881, whereby said mortgagor did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situated and being in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, to-wit: Lot number eighty-two (82) in Raymond's river addition to the city of Bismarck, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Wm. Eades to Leo & Granberry, for the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars, payable seven months after date with twelve per cent. interest until paid; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, D. T., on the 3rd day of March, 1881, in Book "B" of Mortgages, on page 256; that said mortgage and note was duly assigned by said Leo & Granberry to C. S. Weaver & Co. on the 4th day of May, 1881, and which assignment was duly recorded in the Register of Deeds office for Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 9th day of March, 1882, in Book "A 2," of Miscellaneous Records, on page 237.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-four cents ($432,34), together with twenty-five dollars attorneys fees allowed by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Burleigh County, D. T., or his deputy, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 29th day of April, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including attorneys fees aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursements of sale.

Dated March 15th, 1882.

C. S. WEAVER & CO.,
Assignees of Mortgage.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Att'ys for Assignees of Mortgage. 41-47

Proposals Wanted for Breaking.

Proposals are wanted for breaking 50 acres in section 10, town 141, range 80. Must be plowed in time to put in oats this year. Call on or address

J. A. REA,
Register Land Office.

41-43

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

320 acres seven miles east of Bismarck, four miles west of Clarke and two miles from railroad; 150 acres ready for wheat this spring; machinery and seed wheat on the ground; good water, house and two stables; ten acres of growing trees; best bargain out doors. Price $2,500; worth, $5,000. Open only until March 18.

160 acres two miles from Bismarck; 100 acres ready for crop; good house and water; $2,700; soil four to ten feet deep.

Tree Claim For Sale.

Tree claim near railroad with ten acres of growing trees. Price $500; worth $1,000.

Homestead For Sale.

Homestead in sight of Bismarck and only seven miles distant; settled country in every direction; five acres broken. Price $200.

Farm adjoining city of Bismarck, 320 acres; partially broken; soon will be an addition and sell for $50 a lot—20 lots to the acre. Think of it! And you can get this land, if you call for it within twenty days, for $25 per acre.

If you want to double your money before you know it, make our acquaintance.

If you have a piece of property that you want to sell, consult us for we can get you a buyer.

If you have a piece of property that you want to lease, call on us for we can find you a good tenant.

HANSCOM, JEWELL & CO.,
Tribune Building, Bismarck.

THE
MONITOR PLOW WORKS,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MONITOR
ESTABLISHED 1860.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED MONITOR

Plows, Breakers, Sulky Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators.

Having had twenty-one years' experience in making Plows and Breakers for the Northwest, and built up a trade second to none in rapid and substantial growth, we now take pleasure in announcing that we are greatly enlarging our capacity for 1882, and making substantial improvements in our facilities for supplying the best of goods at the lowest possible prices.

The Monitor Plow! We use only Solid Steel for Shares and Moldboards. No iron back or iron center steel in ours. The objection being that in grinding and polishing there is very little Steel left and plows cannot be durable.

THE MONITOR IS THE LIGHTEST DRAFT, SCOURS BEST, TURNS BEST, and is stronger and more durable than any other plow made.

THE MONITOR HAY RAKE—Double coil, oil tempered teeth, adjustable lever, the largest and best wheels in use, best made and best finished rakes.

W. B. JACKSON, Secretary Monitor Plow Works, Minneapolis, Minn.

G. H. Fairchild, Prest. W. A. Dillon, Cash'r.
Asa Fisher, Vice Pres't. F. W. McKinney, Ass,t Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF BISMARCK,

BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA

Capital, - - - - - - $50,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 5,000

DIRECTORS:

G. H. FAIRCHILD, H. R. PORTER,
ASA FISHER. DAN EISENBERG.

Correspondents:

American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants Nat. Bank, St. Paul.

Exchange on all the Principal Cities of Europe. Collections Receive Prompt Attention. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ON ANY BUSINESS IN OUR LINE.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss. In Probate Court, Burleigh county, D. T. In the matter of the sale of certain real estate belonging to Mary, Christiana, Alice, Katherina and Clara Rosina Fox, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph Fox, guardian of the above named minors representing among other things that his said wards are seized of certain real estate therein described, and that it is necessary that the same be sold for the purpose of paying debts and investing the balance of the proceeds in more productive property, and praying for license to sell the same.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at a special term of this court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Bismarck, on the 11th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the next of kin of said wards, and to all persons interested, by the publication of this order for three successive weeks before the day of such hearing in the Bismarck Weekly TRIBUNE, a paper printed in said county, or by a service of this order personally on all persons interested at least fourteen days before the day fixed for the hearing of said petition.

(SEAL) E. N. COREY,
Judge of Probate.

Dated March 7th, 1882.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Att'y for Petitioner.

41-44

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®